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The Elam Anastatic Drawing Society:
1863.

Vol. 4 · The ·

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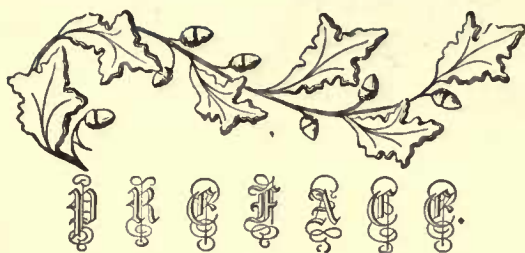
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THE publication of this Volume has been unavoidably delayed, partly from local circumstances which have much withdrawn the Editor's attention, and partly from the lateness of the period at which many of the sketches were sent in. The Editor takes this opportunity of expressing his hope that members wishing to contribute drawings to the next Volume will send them in before September.

It will be observed that the subjects of this year's Volume embrace a somewhat wider field than hitherto. Not only has a corner been reserved for Continental sketches, of which a still larger number may reasonably be expected in future years from the pencils of summer tourists—but Mr. Petit has contributed some interesting drawings of Jersey churches, which are probably unfamiliar to many of the members of this society, in his usual spirited style: and there are also several more of Capt. Whitty's picturesque representations of the comparatively little known castles of Ireland.

It is hardly to be expected that every drawing will be of *equal* merit, but in reply to crusty critics, who would insinuate that drawings of inferior execution have in some cases been admitted, it will be sufficient to reiterate the statement made in a preceding Volume, that the *first* object of this society is not to produce a collection of finished drawings, valuable in themselves, irrespectively of the interest attaching to the subject delineated, but to aid in illustrating the topography of our country, by furnishing each year a varied and interesting selection of sketches of subjects comparatively little known. It is hoped that the Volume now presented to the members is in no respect inferior to its predecessors in this respect.

All communications may be addressed as before to

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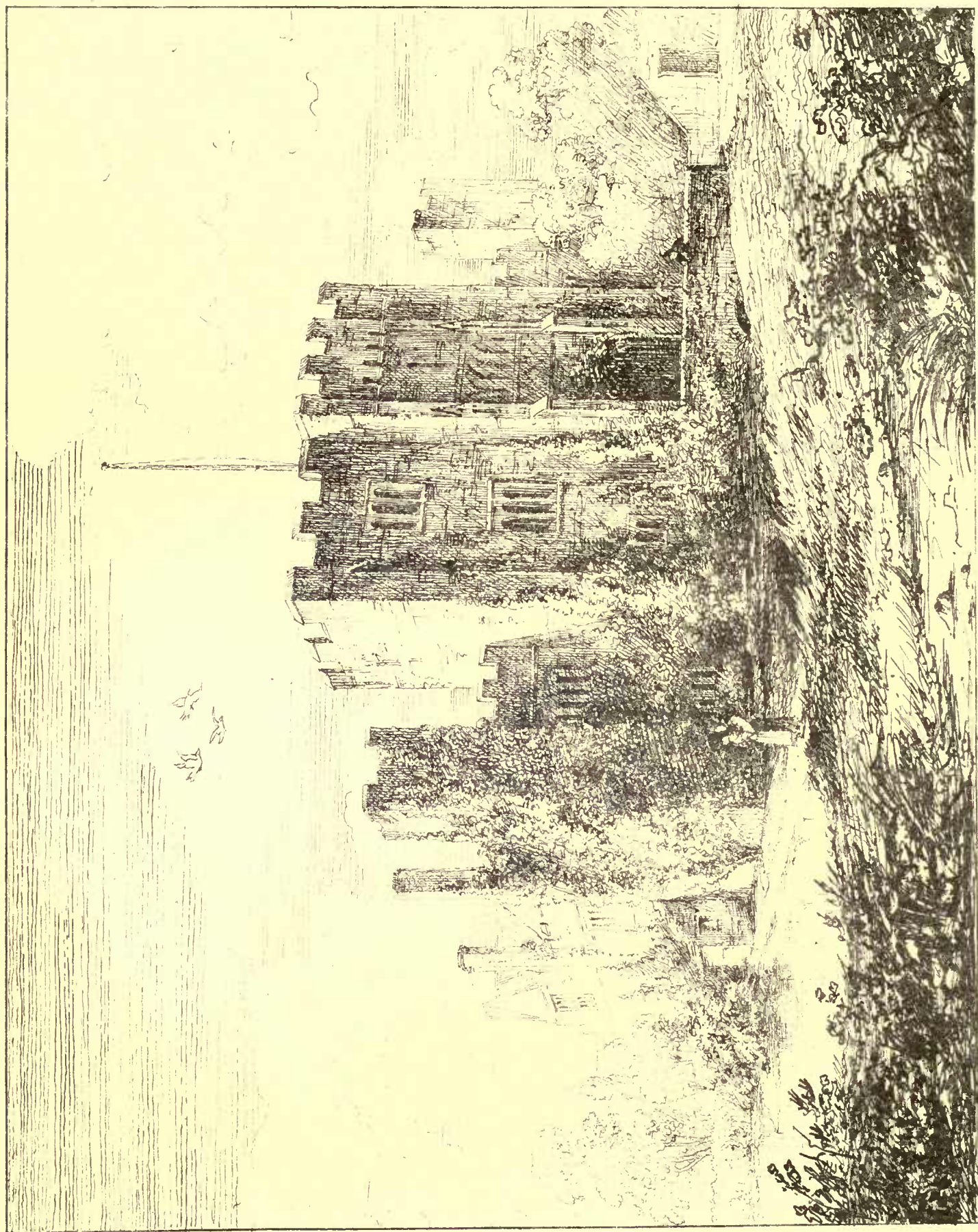
Mr. Cowell, *Anastatic Printer, Ipswich*, will supply at a most trifling cost, the materials necessary for Anastatic drawing, as well as a pamphlet containing full information on the whole subject of the invention and its use.

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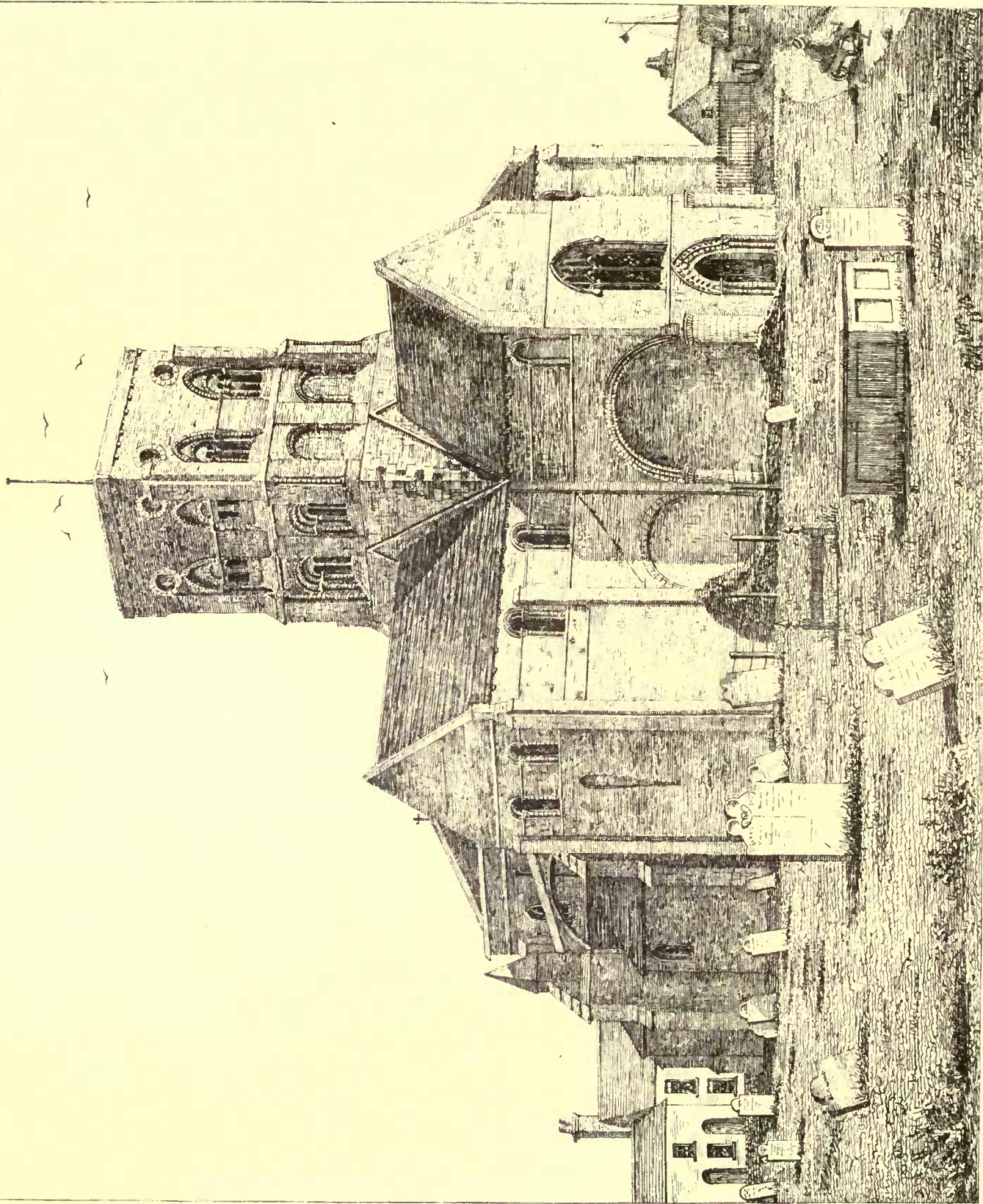
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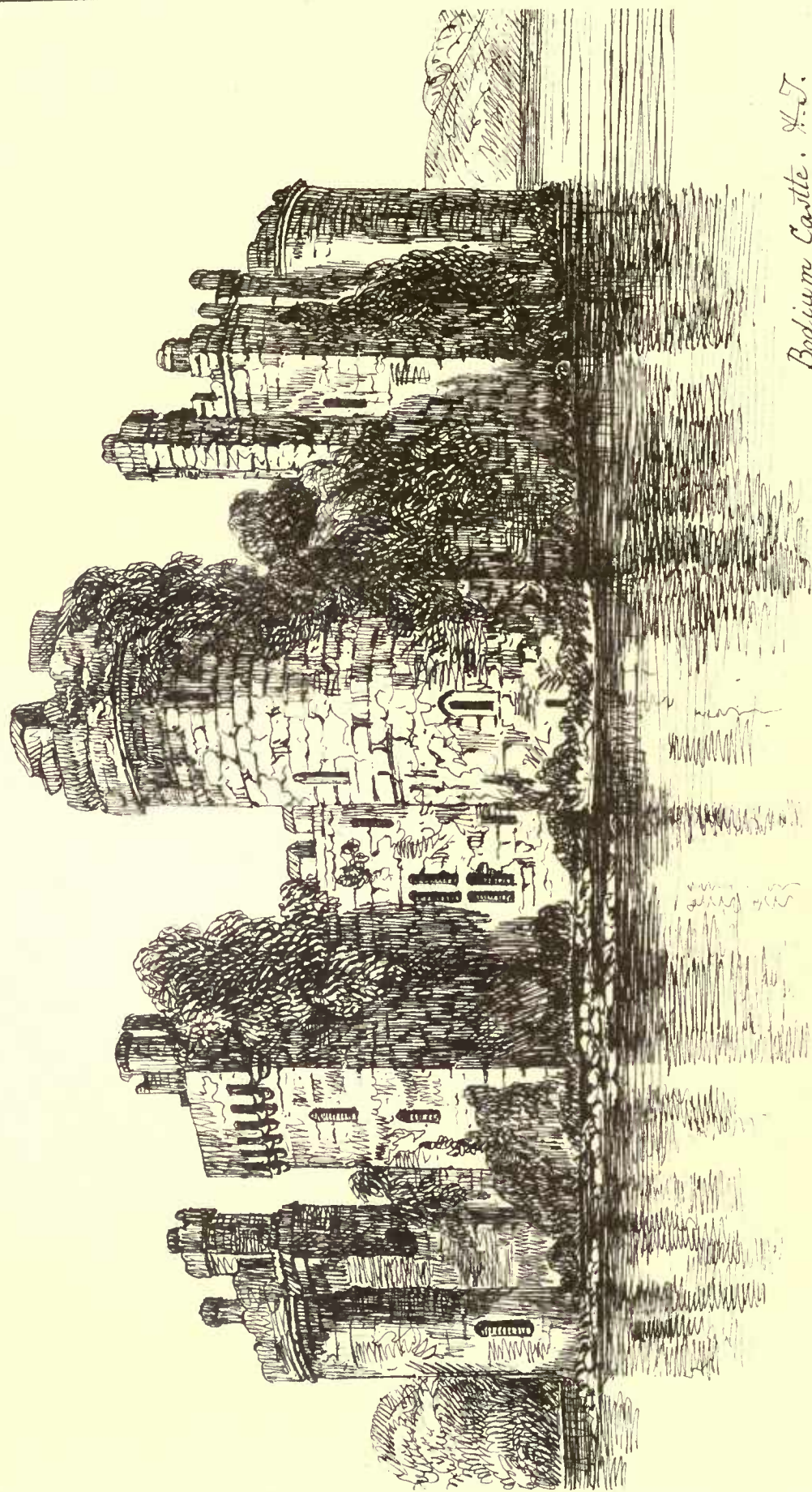


Heber Castle, near Maidstone, Kent. (*J. P. Swanwick, Esq.*) This is a fine specimen of the architecture of the 14th century. It was commenced by William de Hever, in the reign of Edward III, and added to and completed by Sir Thomas Bulleyne, (afterwards created Earl of Wiltshire) in the reign of Henry VIII; it is surrounded by a moat formed by the river Eden.

Anne Boleyn was born here, and, it is also said, was confined here after her disgrace.



New Shoreham Church, Sussex. (*R. Tyrer, Esq.*) The church of S. Mary, New Shoreham, was probably founded by Philip de Braose, the second Lord of Bramber, about the year 1100. If any traces of the original church exist, they consist of the under part of the tower. The two upper stages, the transepts, and the demolished nave and aisle, were late Norman, probably erected about 1180. The chancel with its aisles, vaulted with stone, appears to have been erected in the 13th century, probably by the monks of S. Florence of Salmur, to whom the church belonged. The north wall of the north aisle of the chancel is Norman, broken through for the introduction of Decorated windows of the 14th century. The nave with its aisles appears to have been destroyed in the 15th century, when on account of the encroachment of the sea New Shoreham had become decayed, and had petitioned for a remission of taxation. It was then that the nave was taken down, to avoid the expense of reparation, at the same time the easternmost bay of the nave was built up between the arches, and a semi-Norman doorway taken from the west end of the nave or one of the side aisles, introduced with a Perpendicular window over. Windows in the style of the 15th century were introduced in the walls of the south aisle of the chancel. Some modern changes were made in the chancel as late as 1714. *Matthew Bloxam.*

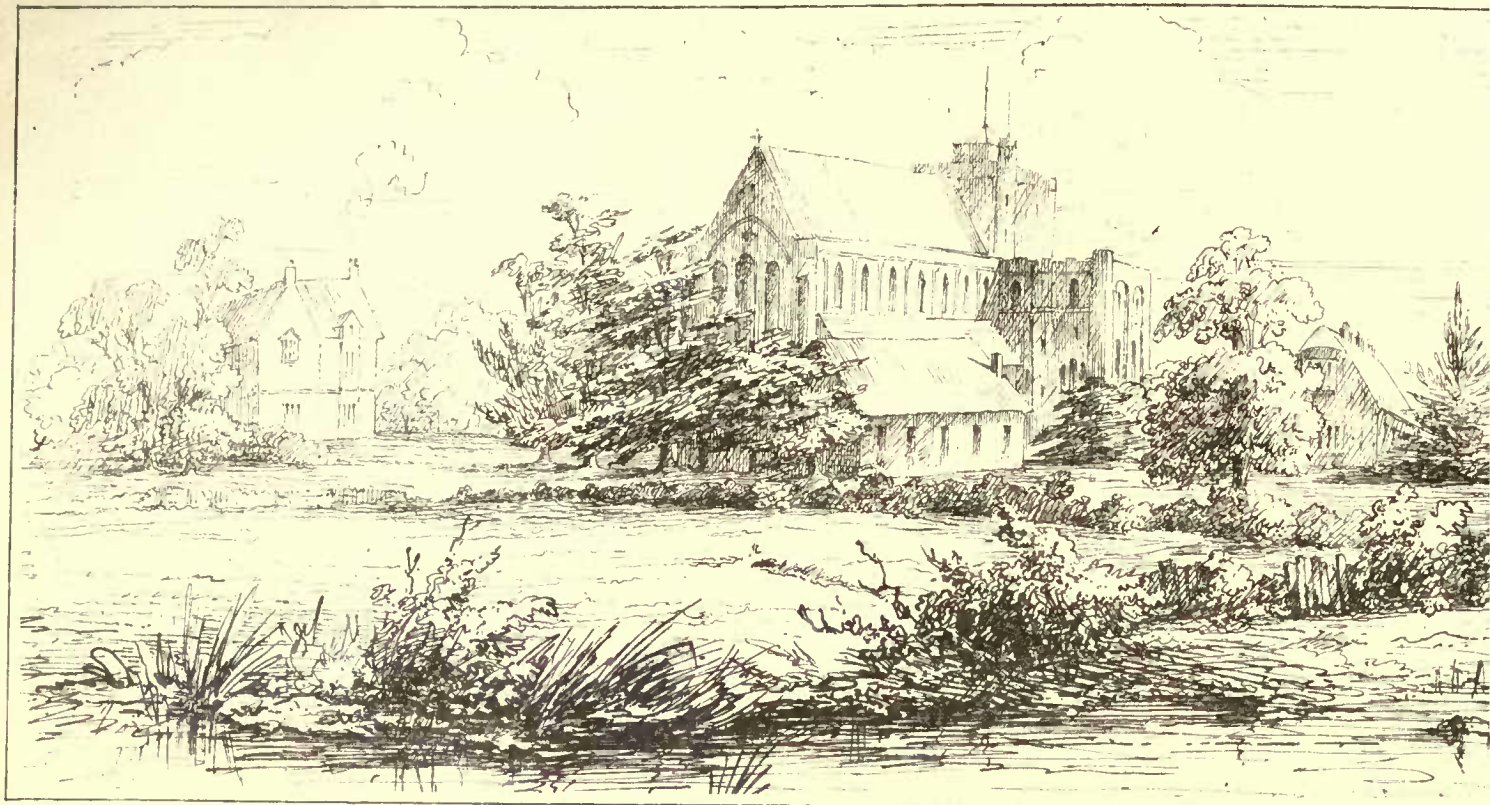


Bodium Castle. H.J.

Bodiam Castle, Sussex. (*Miss H. Tayleur.*) Bodiam, or Bodiham Castle is about sixteen miles distant from Hastings, and is a fine ruin, surrounded by a moat seven feet in depth, and of immense width and length. It was erected in 1386, by Sir Edward Dalyngruge, out of the spoils amassed by plunder after the battles of Crecy and Poitiers.

The outer walls are almost entire. There are four round towers at the angles of the square, which the site forms, and the grand entrance, the spiked iron portcullis of which remains entire, is defended by two lofty machicolated square towers.

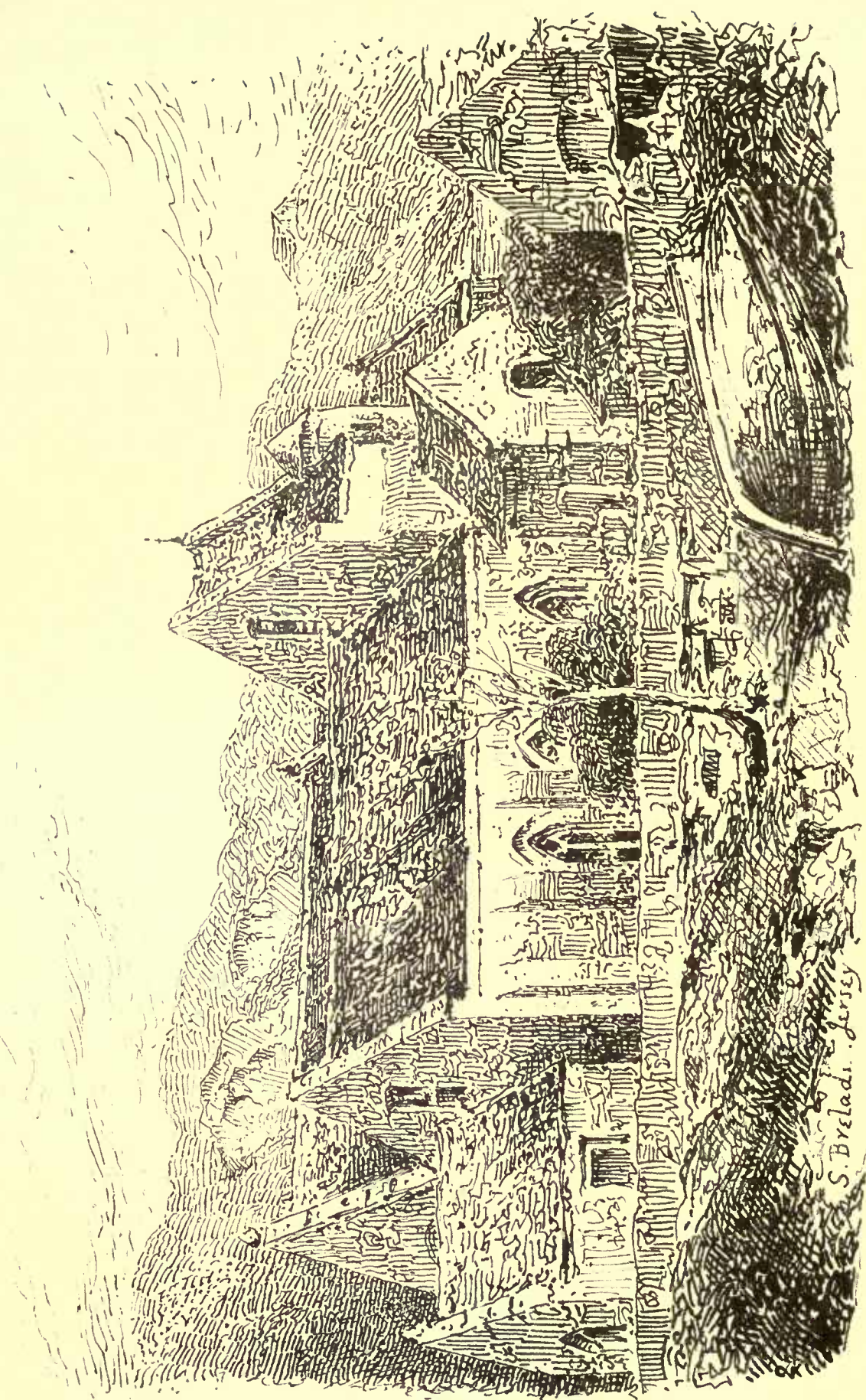
At the Revolution, Sir William Waller, after taking Arundel Castle, sent soldiers to destroy the strongholds of the royalist gentry in Sussex, and among the number dismantled was Bodiam.



Romsey Abbey Church, Hants. (*J. P. Swanwick, Esq.*) This magnificent Norman church is too well known to require description. One of the interesting details of its architecture is here given.



St. Peter's Jersey



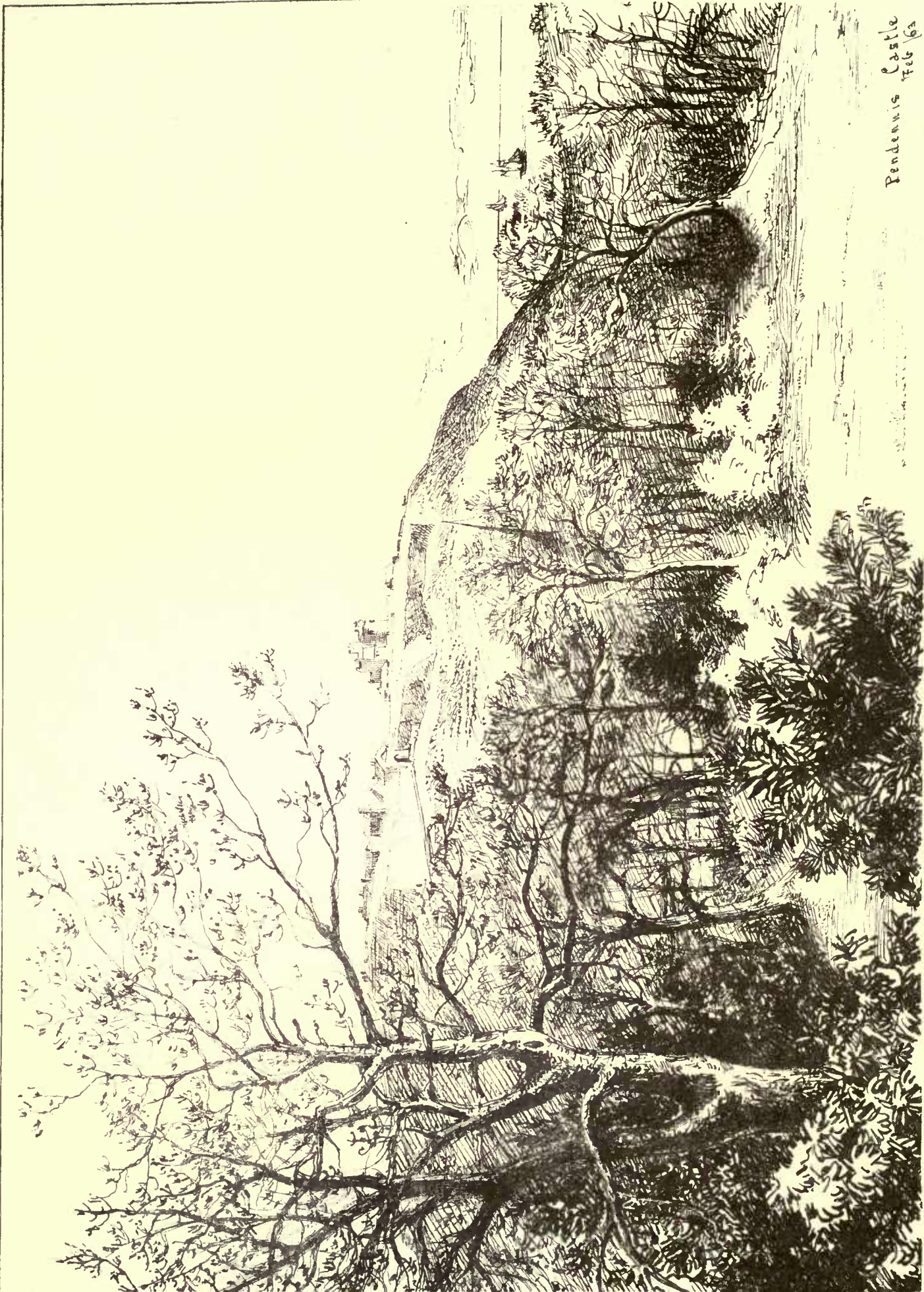
S. Breladi. Jersey

Jersey Churches. S. Peter's, S. Brelade's, (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) The twelve old parish churches of Jersey have many points of resemblance between them. All have a central tower. Most of them have a large aisle to both nave and chancel. All of them have vaulted roofs, which are generally of the plain pointed barrel kind, without transverse cells. There is, I believe, no timber framework between this vault and the outer tiling, consequently the roofs are incombustible, and in a manner imperishable. Of the twelve churches, six have steeples of four sides, like that given in the sketch of S. Peter's; two have spires of the common octagonal form; two have large square towers, with parapets; two, of which S. Brelade's, given in the sketch, is one, have low gabled towers. The pointed styles prevail, but the round arched Norman occurs at S. Brelade's, and perhaps in one or two others. The chapel at Rozel, a plain building without a tower, is purely Norman. Where any windows have preserved their tracery, it is of a flamboyant character, though not I think exactly similar to the French specimens on the neighbouring coast. But a large number of the windows have been modernised. I do not remember to have noticed any rich or elaborate detail.



The Mass Rock
Feb. 1888

Maen Rock, Cornwall. (*Miss Sterling.*) One of the most curious natural wonders, or (as some will have it) Druidical remains, in the neighbourhood of Falmouth is the Maen Rock, or Tolmên. Maen is the old Cornish word for stone. It stands in a dreary part of Cornwall, near Mabe, and is seen at a great distance from the Helstone Road, being six hundred and ninety feet above the sea. Whether raised by the Druids or not, this imposing rock was no doubt used by them for religious rites, and there is a tradition that the little dip in the top is where the head of the animal to be sacrificed was placed by the Druid priest.

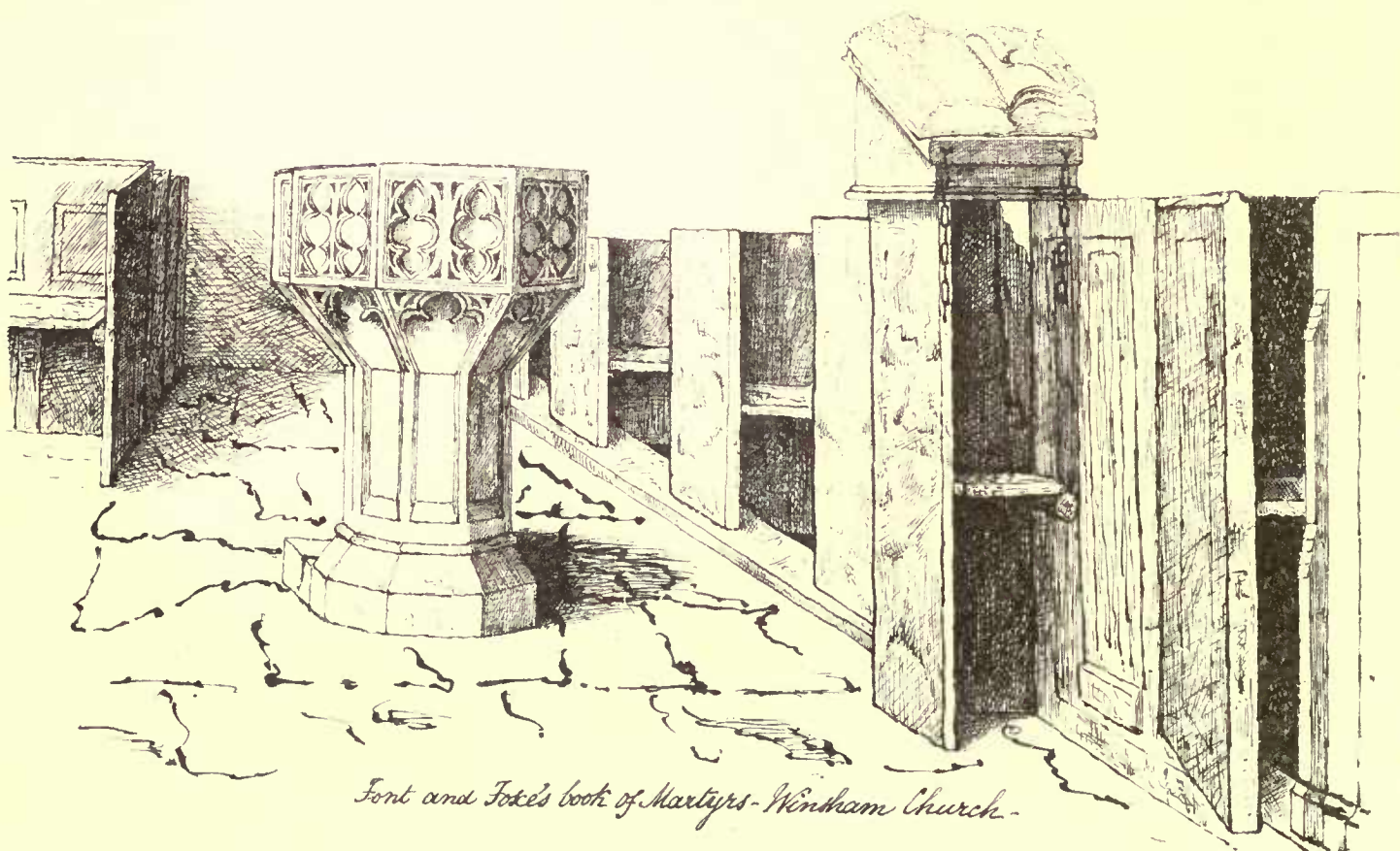


Pendennis Castle, near Falmouth. (*Miss Sterling.*) One of the most striking features in the environs of Falmouth is this castle. It is seated on a rock three hundred feet high, with an area of three acres. It retains traces of work erected by Cromwell, and a granite tower built by Henry VIII.

Pendennis long resisted the attacks of Cromwell, and the brave old Loyalist, Sir John Arundel, only marched out with the honours of war, when he had but twenty-four hours provision left in the wasted garrison. The castle was struck by lightning in 1717—but is still used for government purposes. The ramparts command a view of extreme beauty.



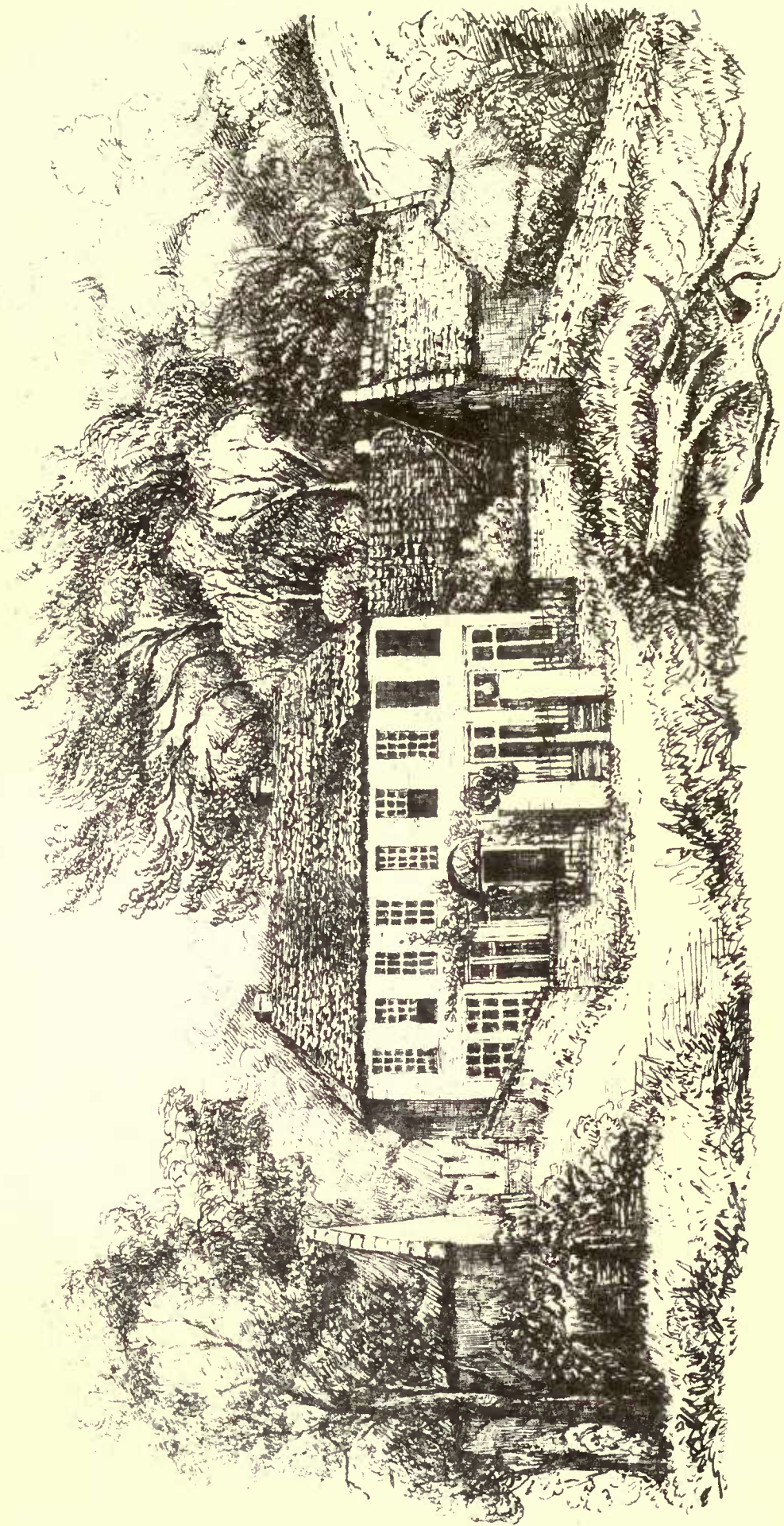
Old painting on boards - Belfry - Wintham Church -



Font and Foxe's booth of martyrs - Wintham Church -

S. Stephen's Church, Winsham, Somersetshire. (*Miss Ware.*) This church was built about the middle of the 12th century, but there is little left to bear witness to so old a date. The tower, which is between the nave and the chancel, is the oldest part remaining; it is supported by arches which have been boarded up to form a belfry. A little of the whitewash breaking away some colour was observed beneath, the whitewash was carefully removed and a quaint old painting of the Crucifixion was discovered.

Fox's Book of Martyrs is literally bound in boards, which are cracked and worm-eaten with age; the illustrations contained in it are exceedingly curious—portions of the chains still remain which formerly fastened the book to the desk.

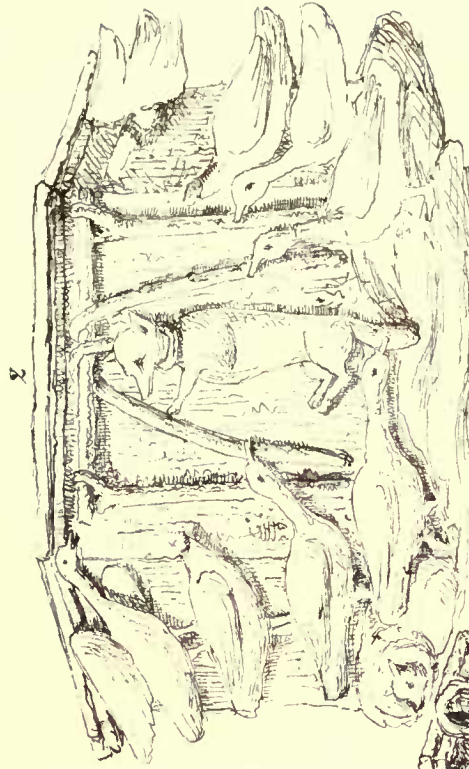


Corston Manor House -

Corston Manor House, Bath. (*Mrs. Hall.*) The manor of Corston, in which this old farm house is situated, passed from the Monks of Bath to Sir Roger de St. Loe, and continued in the descendants of that family till the time of Edward II, when it passed to the family of Inge, who retained it till Richard III, and in process of time it came to the family of Warrington, and from them into the possession of the late Joseph Langton, Esq. It is now the property of William H. P. Gore Langton, Esq., M. P.

The Manor House is at present occupied as a farm; for some years it was a school, and is remarkable for this, that the poet Southey passed some portion of his childhood within its walls. He alludes to Corston in his letters, and describes the rambling old house and quaint farm buildings. His poem called *Retrospection* was written when he visited Corston, many years after he left the school.

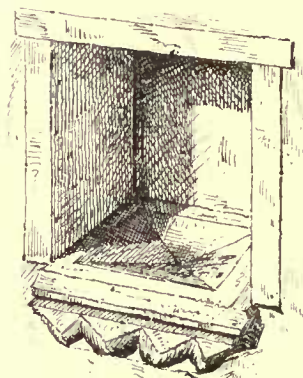
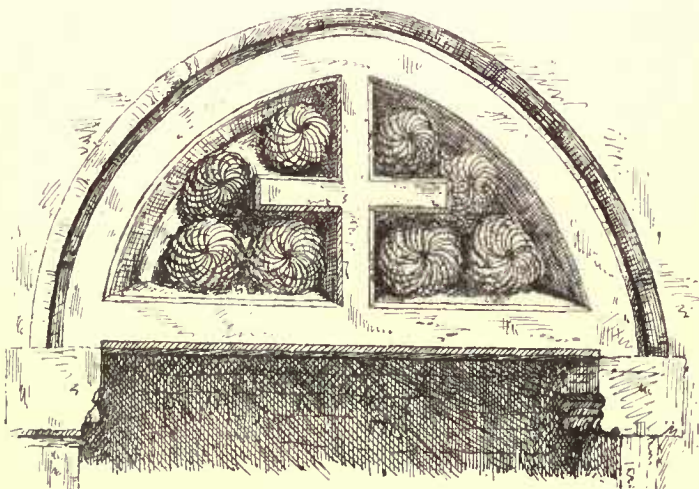
He says of his time there: "One year of my life was spent with little profit, and with a good deal of suffering." Although the master himself, Mr. Flower, he describes as "a remarkable man, worthy of a better station in life, but utterly unfit for that in which he was placed."



OLD WOOD CARVINGS from the under sides of the MISERERE SEATS in BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

Wood Carvings in Bristol Cathedral. (*Miss Allen*) These curious old carvings are underneath the miserere seats in the stalls of Bristol cathedral, and date from the beginning of the 16th century. The first two in the drawing were not found close together, but the second is evidently a sequel to the first. The third appears to be an illustration of the old legend of King Alfred in the swineherd's cottage. No. 4 represents the mediæval story of Reynard the Fox. Bruin the bear is sent by the lion, the king of the beasts, to fetch Reynard to court. Reynard receives the bear with flattering words, and promises obedience to the royal summons, but suggests to the bear that before starting on their journey he should regale himself with some honeycomb that the fox assures him is in the hollow of a tree, which the woodmen are cutting down, and in which they have left their wedges. The bear puts his head in, and the fox withdraws the wedges and slinks off delighted at the success of his stratagem. Meanwhile the woodmen return to their work, and almost beat the bear to death; he only escaping by leaving the skin of his head behind him. In No. 5 the bear is seen leading the fox up the ladder to be hung, while the cat holds the rope, and the lion and lioness look on. The specimens given in the sketch are selected almost at random from among many others.

† S. Michael's Church:
Great Comberton: 1863.



† Norman Tympanum & Piscina: Little Comberton.

Great Comberton and Little Comberton, Worcestershire. (*J. S. Walker, Esq.*) These villages lie at the foot of Bredon Hill, in the fertile valley of the Avon, about 2 miles from the town of Pershore. Both parishes originally belonged to the abbey of Westminster. The church of Great Comberton is dedicated to S. Michael, and possesses several peculiarities of arrangement. The nave is unusually wide for so comparatively short a structure, and on the east side of the tower is a shallow projection under a lean-to stone roof, forming as it were incipient transepts, but not extending beyond the nave walls. The church of Little Comberton possesses a lofty tower of the third-pointed style. Indications of Norman work however occur (as shown in the accompanying sketch) in the north doorway, which has a tympanum containing a plain cross surrounded by eight conical shell-like ornaments. It is worthy of remark that a similar kind of ornament occurs in the transitional Norman work at the west end of Worcester cathedral. (*Vide "Architectural Sketches of Worcestershire and its Borders," by Mr. J. Severn Walker.*)



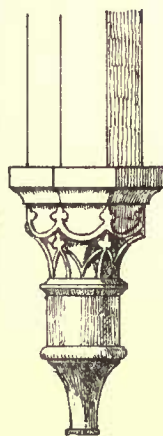
Refectory 1833
(Demolished, 1859)

Remains of Lady Chapel

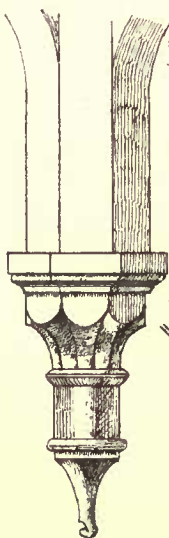
Discovered, 1849



Plan

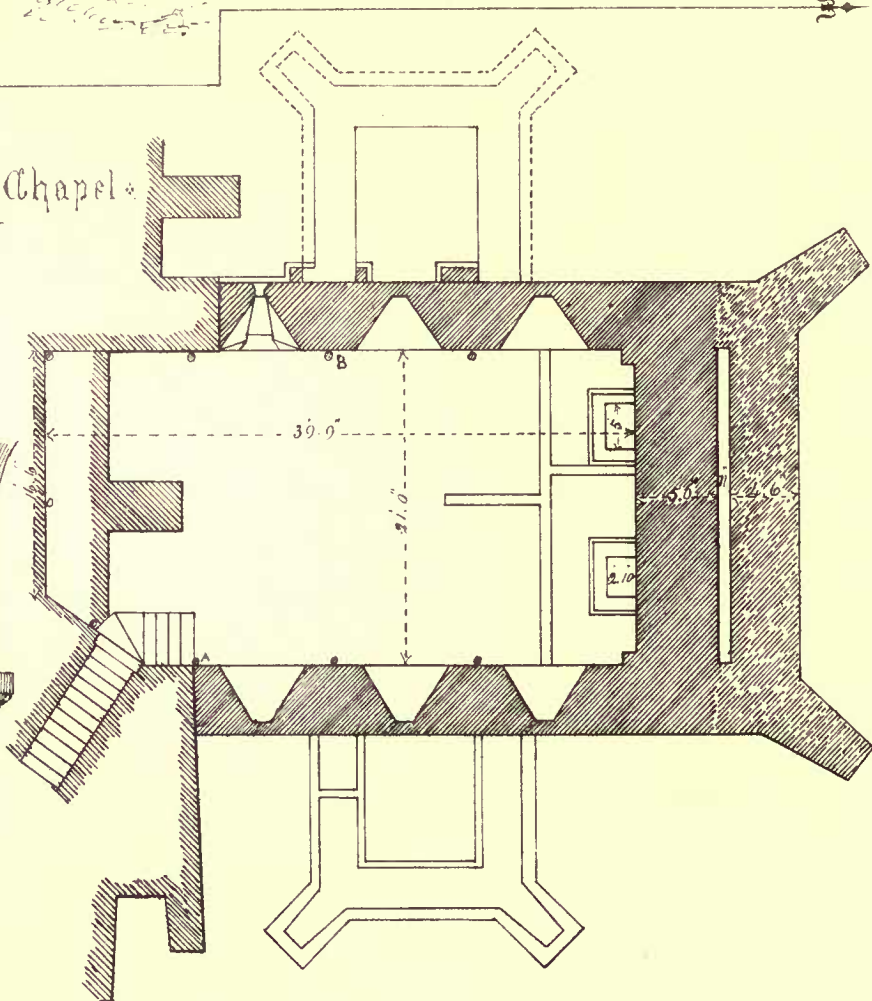


at A



at B

Corbels to Groining



Plan of Crypt

J.S.W.

Refectory, Great Malvern Priory. (*J. S. Walker, Esq.*) All the conventual buildings at Great Malvern were destroyed at the dissolution, except the church, the gateway, and a large hall supposed to have been the refectory, which having been converted into a barn remained standing till 1837, when it also was demolished, and houses built upon the site. This hall was a very interesting example of a timber structure, of about the same date as the Guesten Hall, at Worcester. It measures 75 feet 8½ inches by 31 feet 6 inches, and was constructed entirely of oak framing, the interstices of which were originally filled with plaster. There are six windows on the east and eight on the west side, arranged in two tiers, and exhibiting excellent and varied specimens of wooden tracery. The roof was of massive construction.

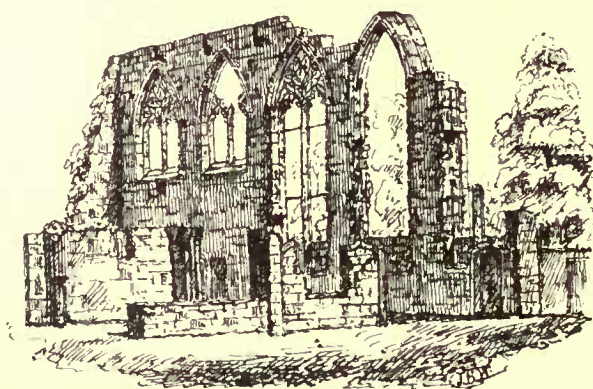
Considerable remains of the Crypt of the Lady Chapel were discovered a few years ago, at the east end of the church. The lower part of the walls was perfect, as were likewise some good transitional Norman corbels, from which the groined roof sprung. The chapel itself is supposed to have been a Perpendicular structure, similar to the Lady Chapel at Gloucester.



South-west View: in 1861.



North-east View: 1863.



South-west View: 1863.

J.S. W.

Guesten Hall, Worcester Cathedral Priory.

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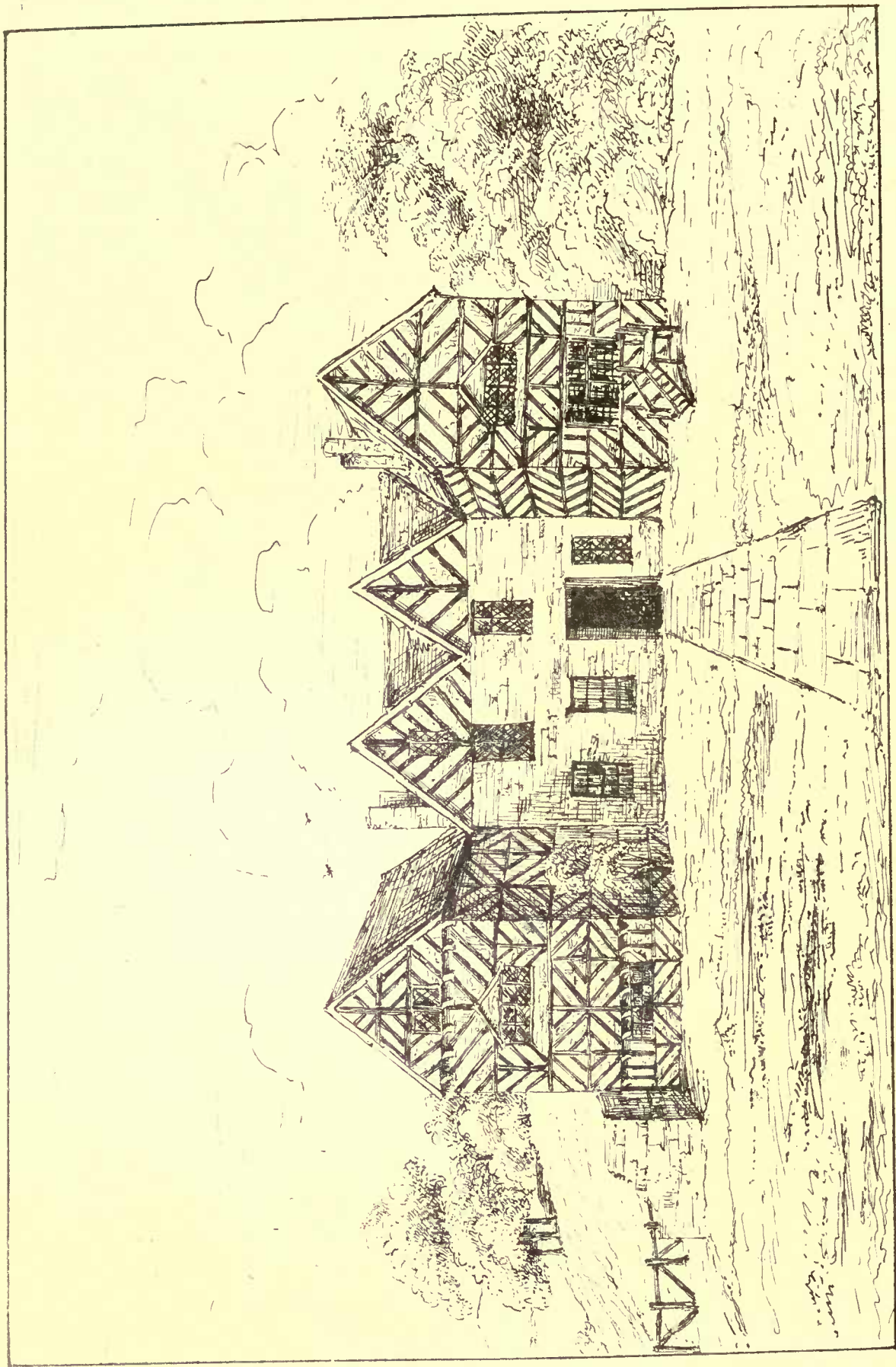
The Guesten Hall of Worcester Cathedral Priory. (*J. S. Walker, Esq.*) This building, as its name implies, was erected for the entertainment of guests and strangers ; the refectory being reserved for the exclusive use of the monks, according to the rules of the order. We are told that in this hall the convent also held their monthly court, called the Guesten Hall Court, for the determining of differences between their tenants, and that it was a custom preserved even to the time of Charles I., that the tenants of the church might not sue each other in action for less than 40s. in any other court but this.

The hall was subsequently incorporated with the deanery, and divided into a number of rooms arranged in two stories, its principal architectural features being destroyed, and the magnificent roof hidden from view, except at the north end which was used as a brew-house and coal-hole. When the residence of the Dean was transferred, about 1846, to the Bishop's palace, the Guesten Hall became of little practical value, and after lying in a dilapidated state for some years, it was taken down (except the east wall) by order of the Dean and Chapter, in 1862—a proceeding which has been termed, *the greatest act of Vandalism perpetrated in the 19th century.*

The Hall was a most exquisite example of the best period of mediæval art, and was probably erected about the middle of the 14th century. Its internal dimensions were 65 feet 8 inches by 34 feet 11 inches, and its height 36 feet to the top of the wall plate.

The south front had been entirely remodelled in a sort of carpenter's gothic. The finest feature in the Hall was a beautiful timber roof, pronounced by some authorities to be the finest in Europe of its date, the more ornamental timber roofs belonging chiefly to the 15th century or Perpendicular period. This roof has been preserved and will be erected on the nave of the district church of the Holy Trinity, now in course of erection at Worcester.

THE BIRTH PLACE OF LORD CLIVE.



OLD STYCHE.

From a drawing made before the year 1862

Old Styche Hall, near Market Drayton, Shropshire. (*Miss Allen.*) This house, the birthplace of the great Lord Clive, has been pulled down many years; this present house at Styche is inhabited by two of his nephews of the same name.

There are one or two traditions of Lord Clive's boyhood current at Drayton. One is, that he used to climb to the top of the church tower, and when there, drop himself over the parapet, and standing on the gargoyle, put his foot through the mouth and work it about like a tongue.

Another is, that having run in debt with an old woman who sold cakes, she refused to let him have any more till he had paid her. To revenge himself for this, he waited for a violent thunderstorm, when, her house being on a lower level than the street, he laid himself down across the gutter so as to flood it, thus wetting himself to the skin for the sake of his revenge.

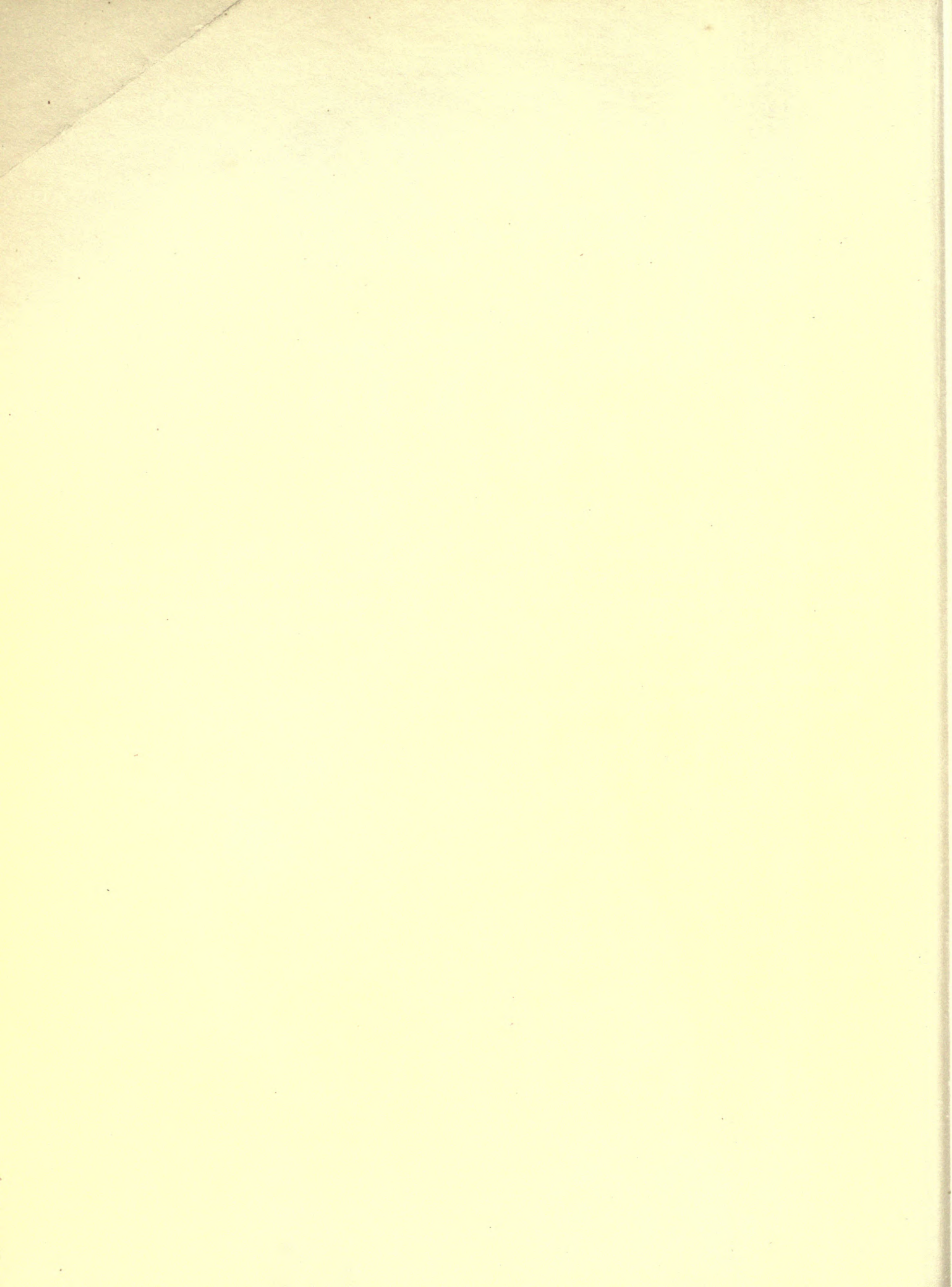
Lord Clive is buried in the neighbouring parish church of Moreton Say.

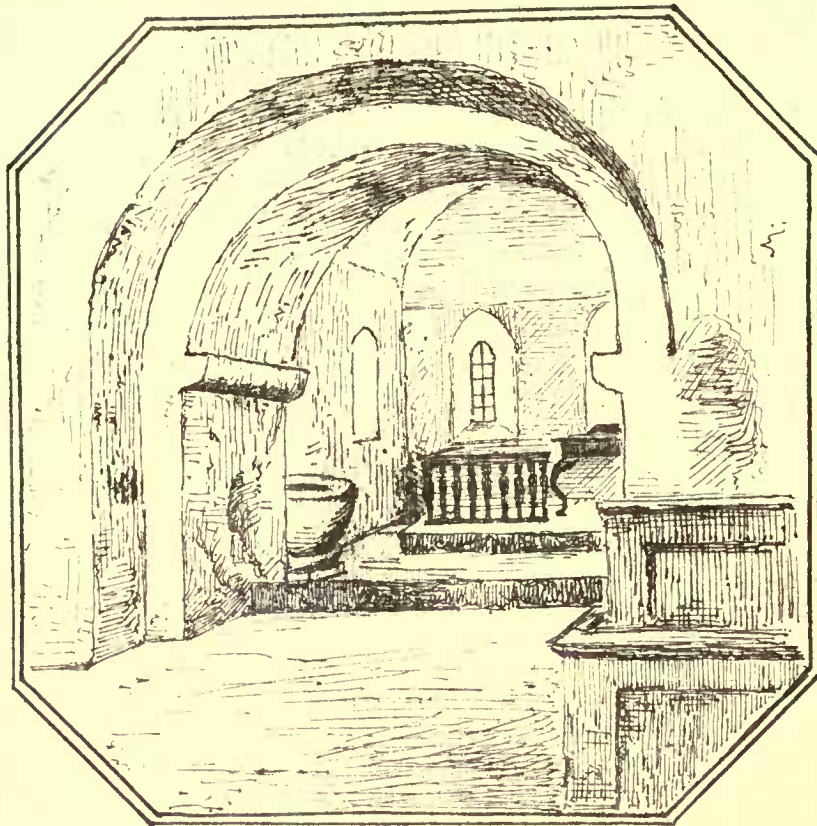


The Light Cack, a Farm House in the Parish of Prees, Salop. (*Miss Allen.*) This is a picturesque specimen of those old black and white houses which seem to be peculiar to the midland counties, and are now becoming every day more rare. The moat still remains round three sides of the house, and till within a few years there used to be a very large old gateway, in the same style as the house.

It is the property of Lord Hill.

There is no clue to the origin or meaning of the strange name of this old place.





View of the Chancel in old Broughton Church.



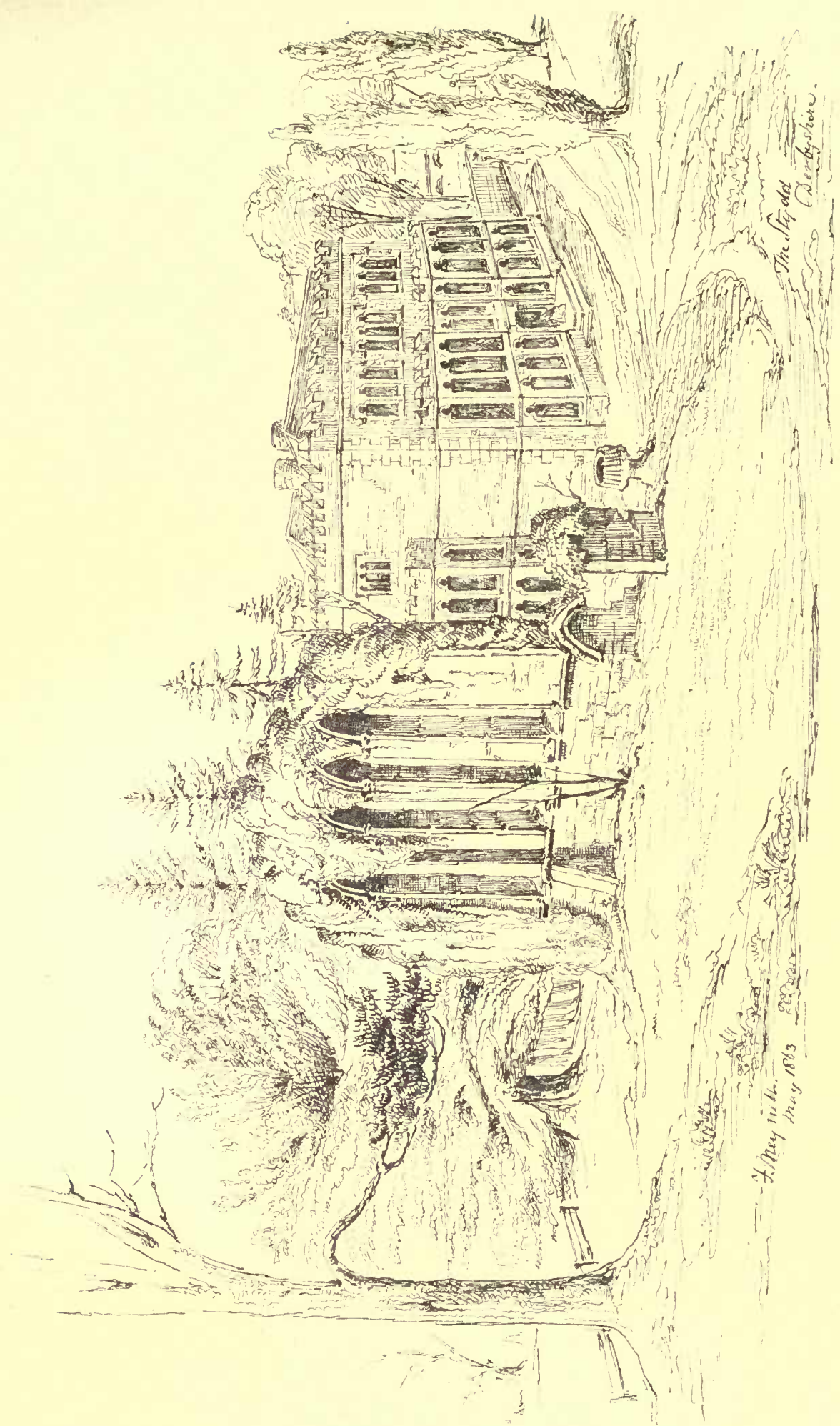
VIEW OF THE OLD CHURCH AT BROUGHTON. TAKEN DOWN A.D. 1858.

Old Broughton Church, Salop. (*Miss Allen.*) About seven miles north of Shrewsbury is the picturesque Grinshill, which on the southern and eastern sides rises almost perpendicularly from the plain.

Hard by the foot of this hill stood formerly the old church of Broughton, the massive chancel, walls, and arch are now all that remain, the rest of the church having been pulled down in the year 1858, and rebuilt some few hundred yards away, on a more elevated site, the old church being actually flooded at times. This sketch of the church was made the very day before its demolition began.

The old font has been removed thither.

Though the greater part of the old church was of Tudor architecture, the font and chancel arch, at least, were of much earlier date. It is mentioned in Domesday that there was a church here. It was a chapelry of S. Chad's church, Shrewsbury.



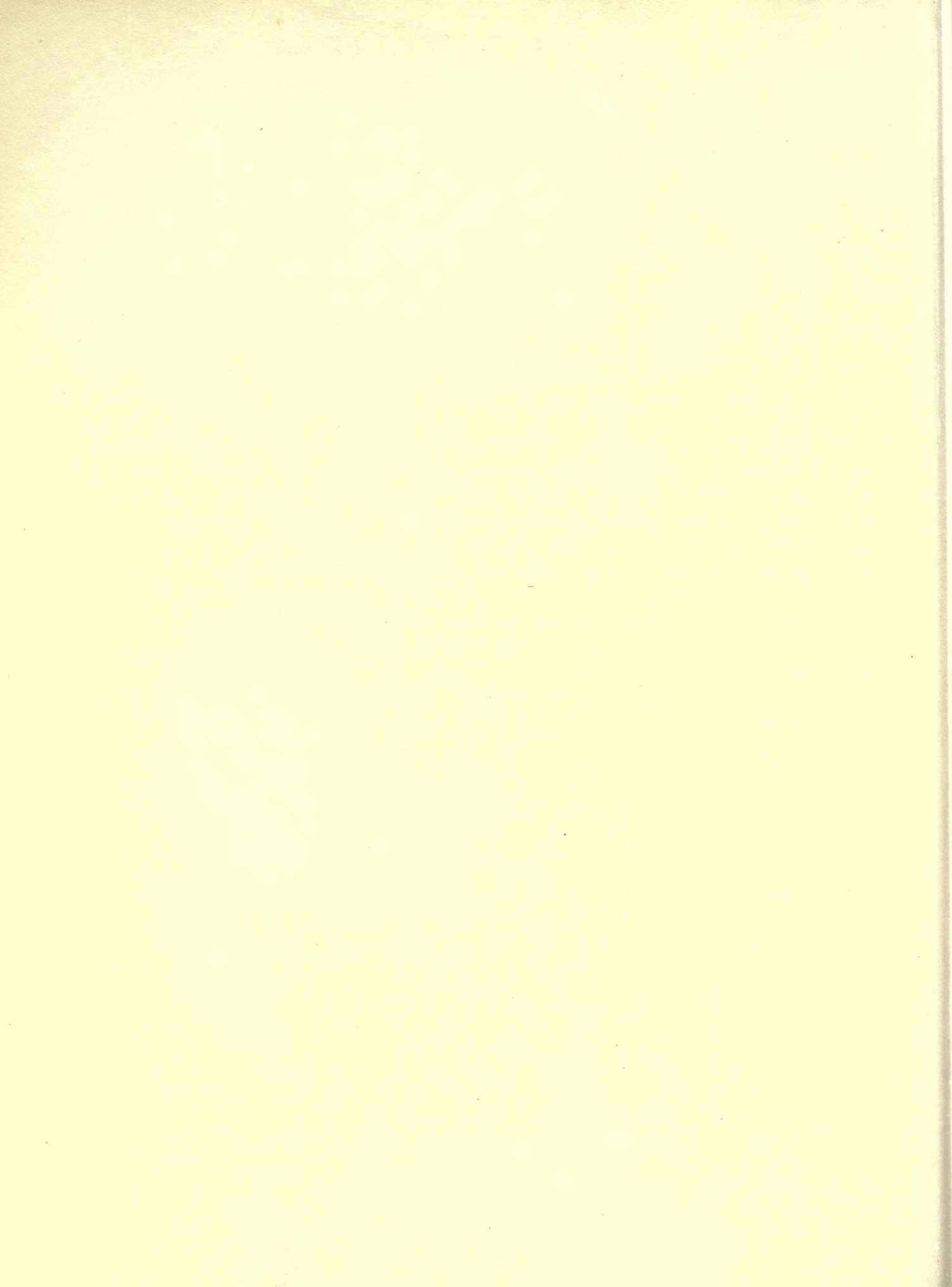
The St. John's
Derbyshire.

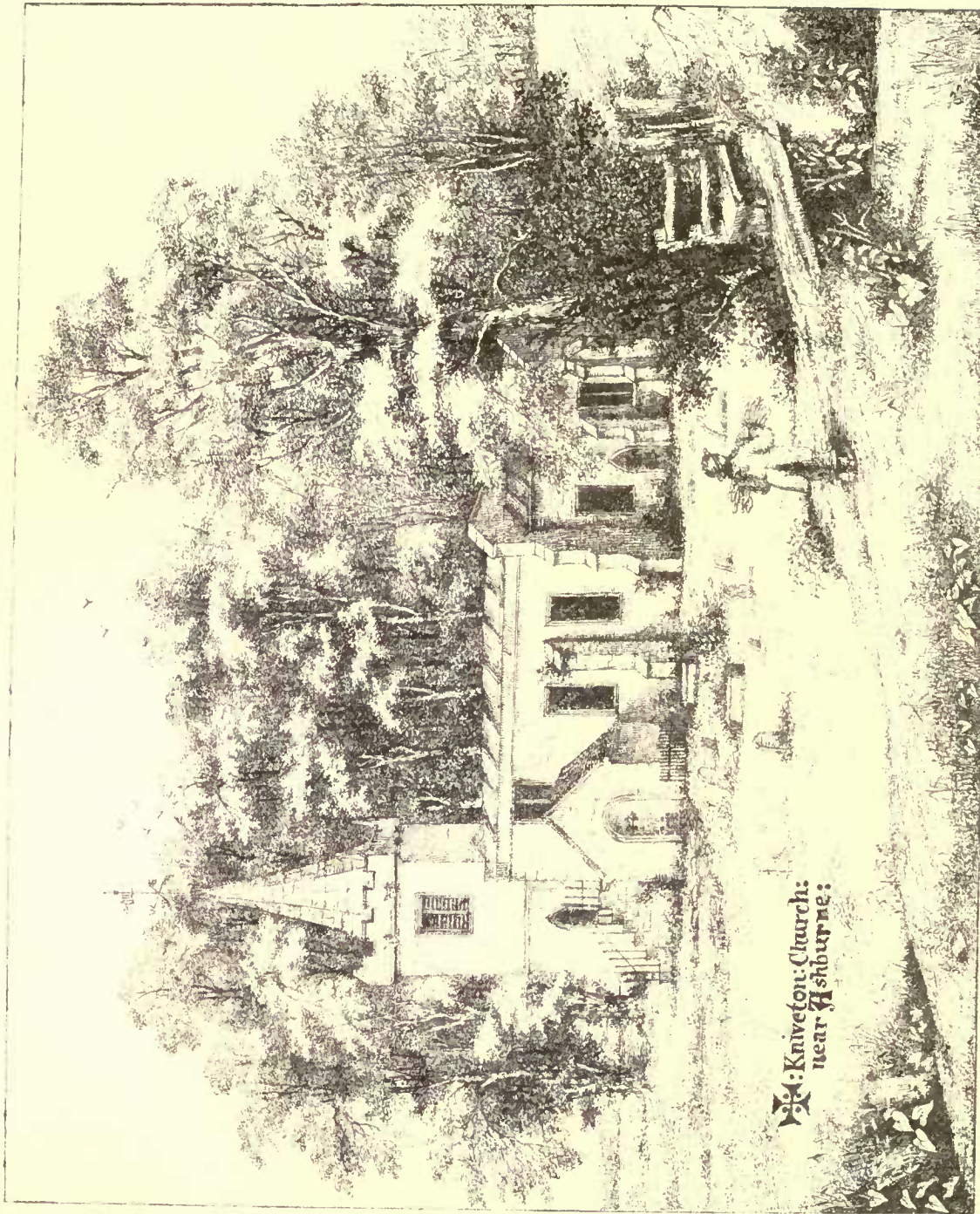
F. May 1863
May 1863

The Stydd, Heaveley, Derbyshire. (*F. Meynell, Esq.*) Very little is known of this ruin, situated, as it is, in a most out-of-the-way part of the co. of Derbyshire. It appears that there was formerly a Hermitage here, which was given in the reign of Richard II to the Knights Hospitallers, whereupon it became a preceptory to that order. Sir William Meynell was in 1268 a great benefactor to this Hospital. The annexed sketch represents the picturesque remains of a chapel, which is supposed to have belonged to the Hospital. At the dissolution it was granted to Charles, Lord Mountjoy. The elegant details of architectural work in this ruined fragment are in singularly good preservation. The font also remains.

The neighbouring edifice, Stydd Hall, has been suffered to fall into comparative decay, and is now a farm house

The manor belonged formerly to the Meynells of Meynell-Langley, and passed by marriage to the Shirleys.





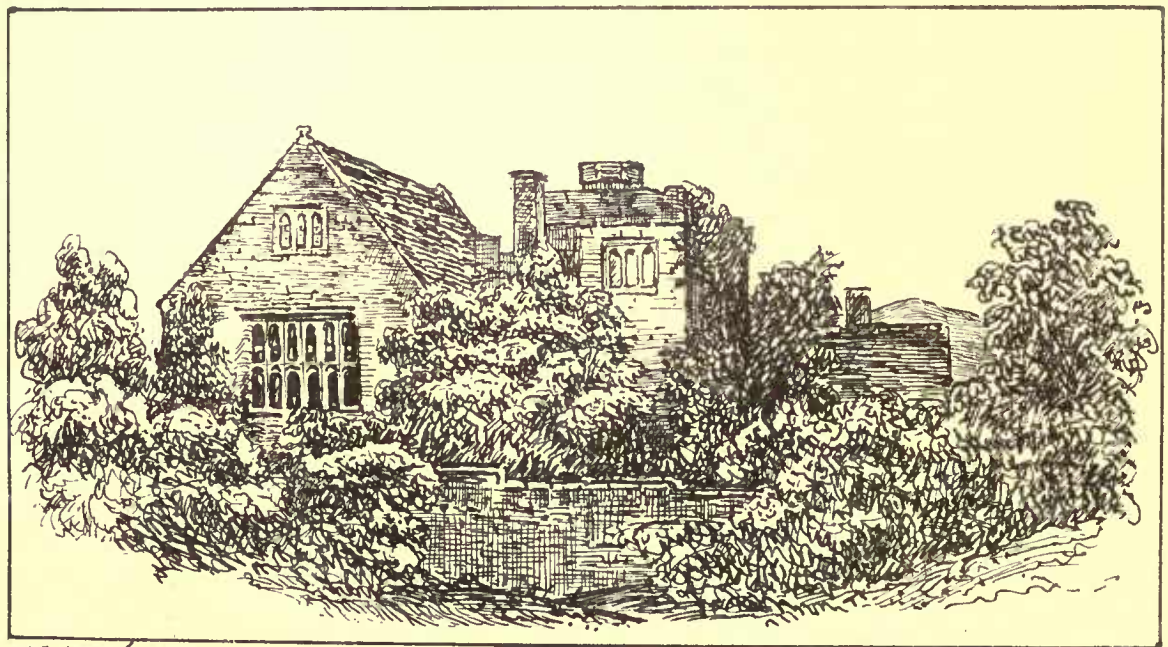
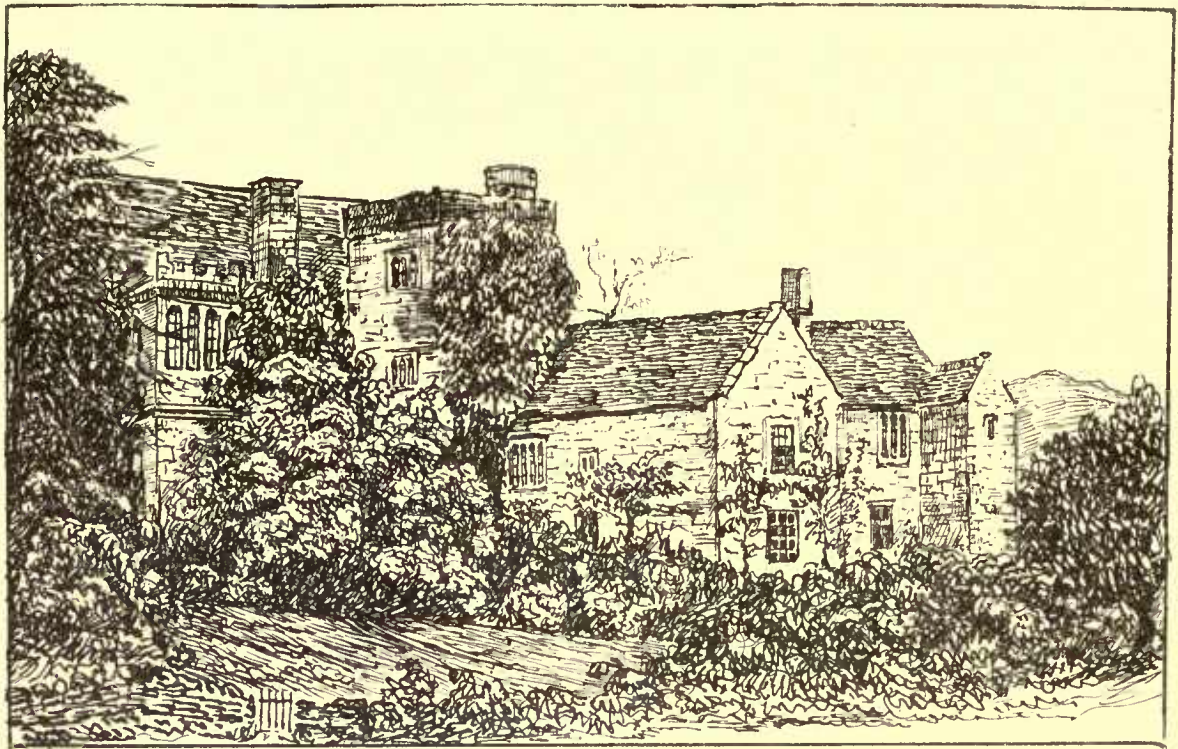
Kniveton Church:
near Ashburne:

No. 7: Francis: Chapman:

Kniveton Church, near Ashbourn, Derbyshire. (*Rev. W. F. Francis.*) Kniveton (in Domesday Book, Cheniveton) is an ancient village $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ashbourn, and was the property of the Knivetons till the reign of Charles II.

The church is dedicated to S. Michael, and has several interesting features. There is an ancient chalice, the gift of Lady de Knifton; and in the south wall a rude sculpture of the Saviour, of *very* early date, was discovered in 1842. The Early English font bears a date of the reign of James II deeply cut on one side.

The family of the Knivetons was once well known in county history. Camden speaks of the study and diligence of St. Loe Kniveton, the antiquary, and the first recorded parliamentary representative for the county of Derby, was Henry de Kniveton, who served that office in the 23rd parliament of Edward I.



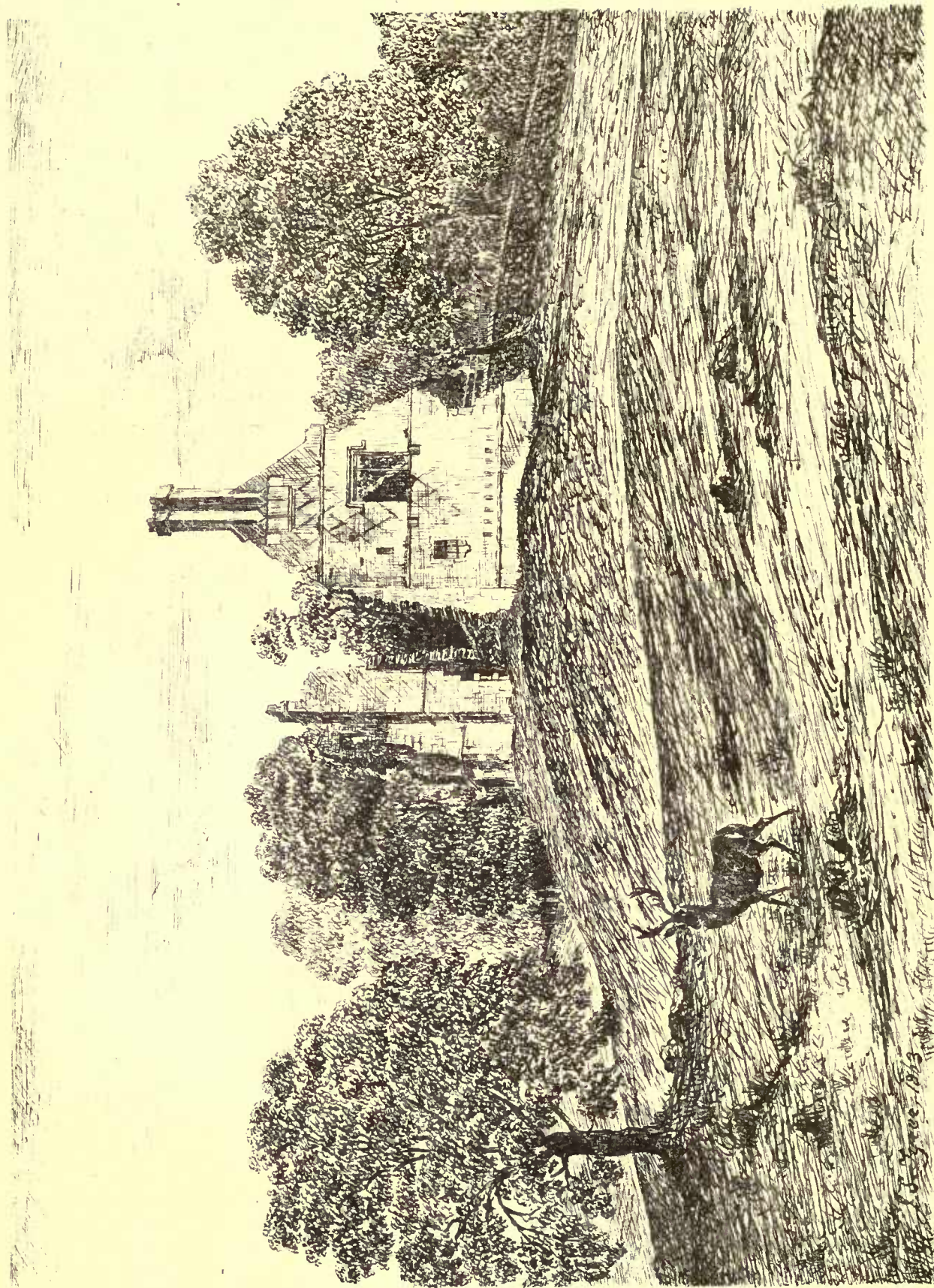
G.R. Mackenzie.

Throwley Hall, Staffordshire.
in the Parish of Tlam.

Throwley Hall, Staffordshire. (*Rev. G. R. Maekarness.*) In the north-east corner of Staffordshire, near the borders of Derbyshire, there is an elevated region of limestone hills, with deep intervening valleys of singular beauty. One of these, Dovedale, is well-known to tourists, but the parallel valley of the Manyfold, abounding in picturesque views, is comparatively seldom visited. In this secluded valley, about midway down the hill side, stands the old hall of Throwley. It is approached by no hard road, and is perhaps as little known as any house of equal size and interest in the country. As early as the reign of King John it belonged to the family of the Meverells; at the Reformation, Arthur Meverell, of Throwley, was the last Prior of Tutbury; and Erdeswick, writing in 1593, says, "Throwley is a fair, ancient house, and goodly demesne; being the seat of the Meverells, a very ancient house of gentlemen and of goodly living, equaling the best sort of gentlemen in the Shire." The heiress of this house married Thomas Lord Cromwell, Viscount Lecaile, and first Earl of Ardglass* in Ireland, who died in 1626, as is recounted on a tomb in Ilam Church—and the arms of Ardglass, elaborately carved in high relief, on oak, still exist in one of the bedrooms of Throwley Hall. From the Cromwells, Throwley passed to the Southwell family, who sold it, in 1790, to the Cromptons—the heiress of which house married Alan, Lord Cathcart, the present possessor.

Throwley Hall is about two miles from the village of Ilam; the portion shewn in the sketch is now tenanted by a farmer, and has some fine rooms, with deep bay windows. The chapel has disappeared. The rocky scenery of the river bed of the Manyfold, whose waters here sink in subterranean limestone caverns, is very interesting. There was a deer park here in former days. In Chamberlayne's *Magnæ Britanniae Notitia*, Throwley Hall is classed amongst the "chief seats" of the county.

* Charles Cotton, of Beresford Hall, the friend of Izaak Walton, married for his second wife the Countess Dowager of Ardglass, and may therefore be supposed to have been an occasional visitor at Throwley Hall.

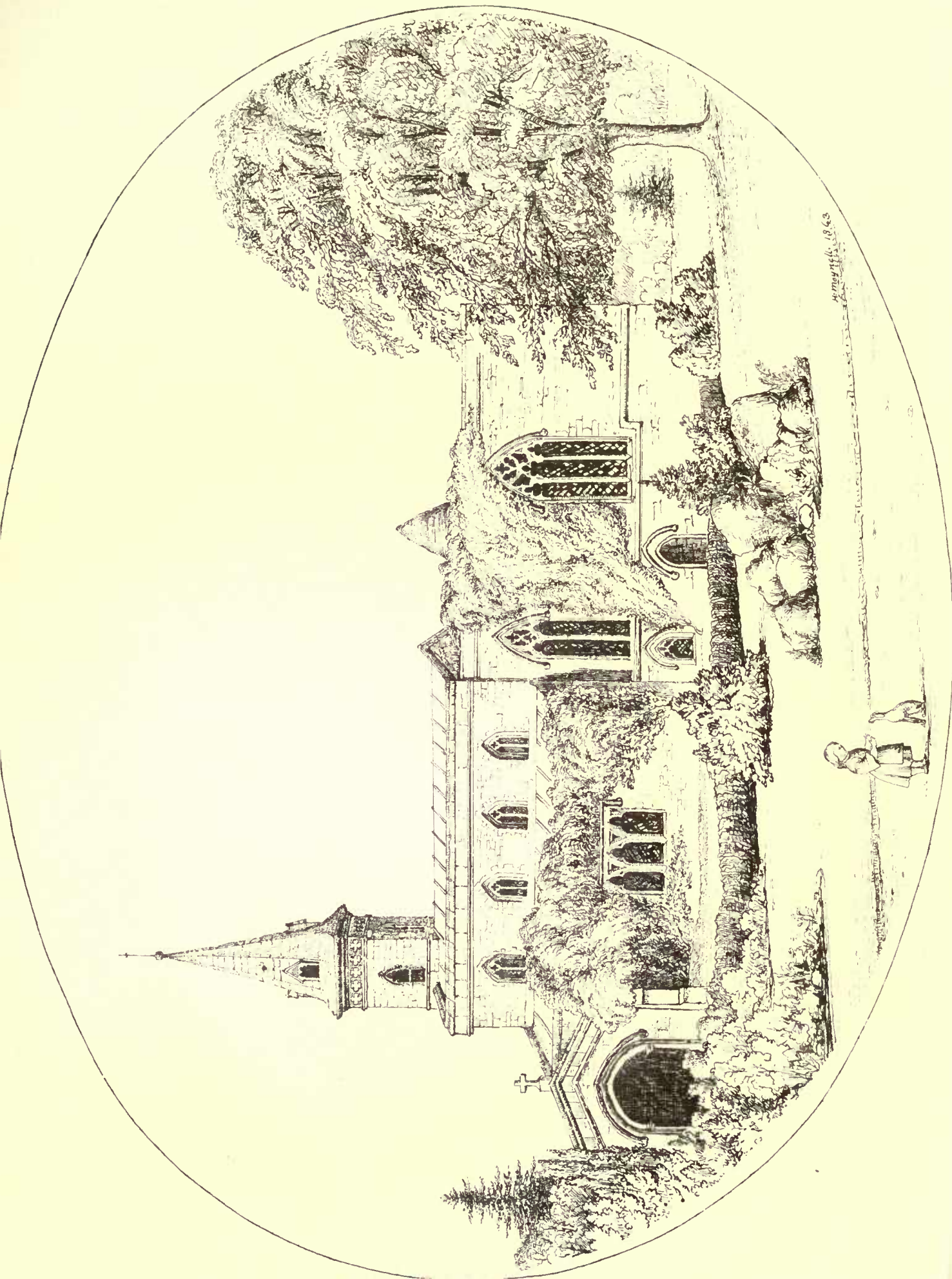


Ruins at Bradgate, Leicestershire.

Ruins at Bradgate. (*J. S. Tyrer, Esq.*) Bradgate Park, the ancient seat of the Earls Grey of Groby and now the residence of the Earl of Stamford, is situated at the south-east extremity of Charnwood Forest, about five miles from Leicester.

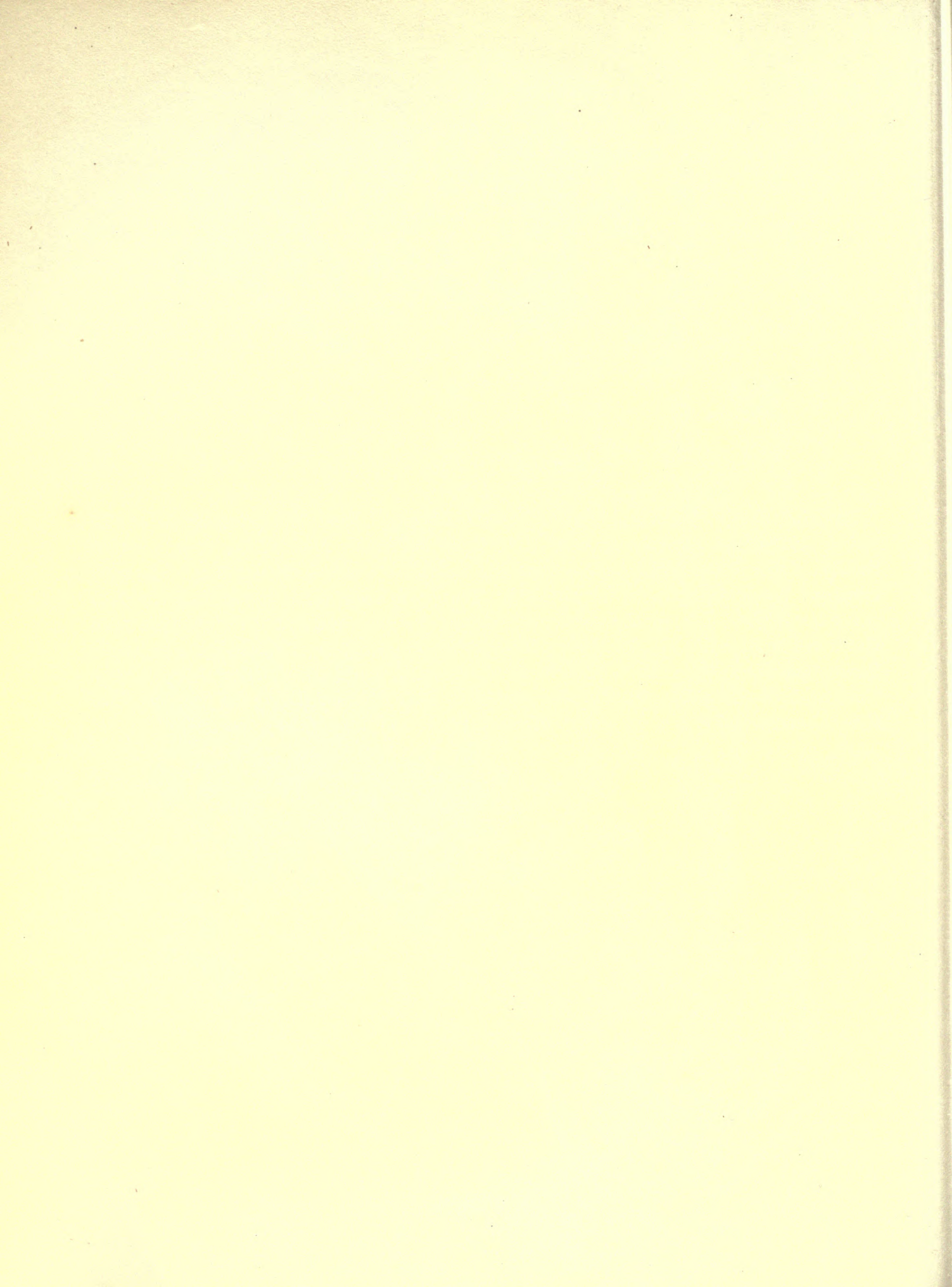
The ruins—the remains of the old mansion which is hallowed by its connexion with Lady Jane Grey—consist of two towers, one square, the other almost octagonal; more conspicuous than these are the remains of the gable, which is surmounted with a fine angular chimney. It is said of the wife of the Earl of Suffolk, who last inhabited the mansion, that she set it on fire, or caused it to be set on fire, at the instigation of her sister, remains of the fire are still plainly traceable.

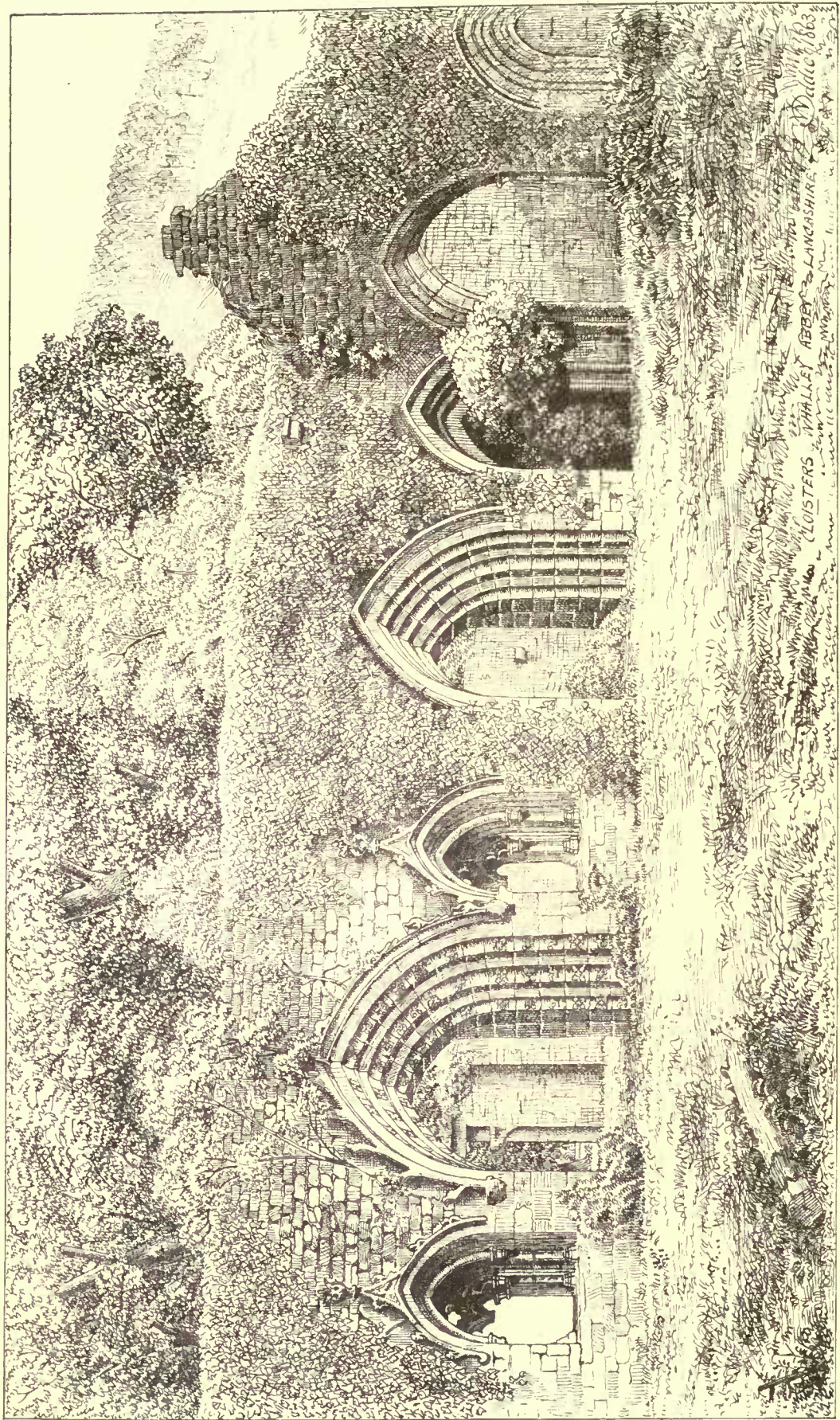
The present seat of the Earl of Stamford is situated some two miles from the ruins; the park is of considerable magnitude, covering about twelve hundred acres, it abounds in both red and fallow deer.



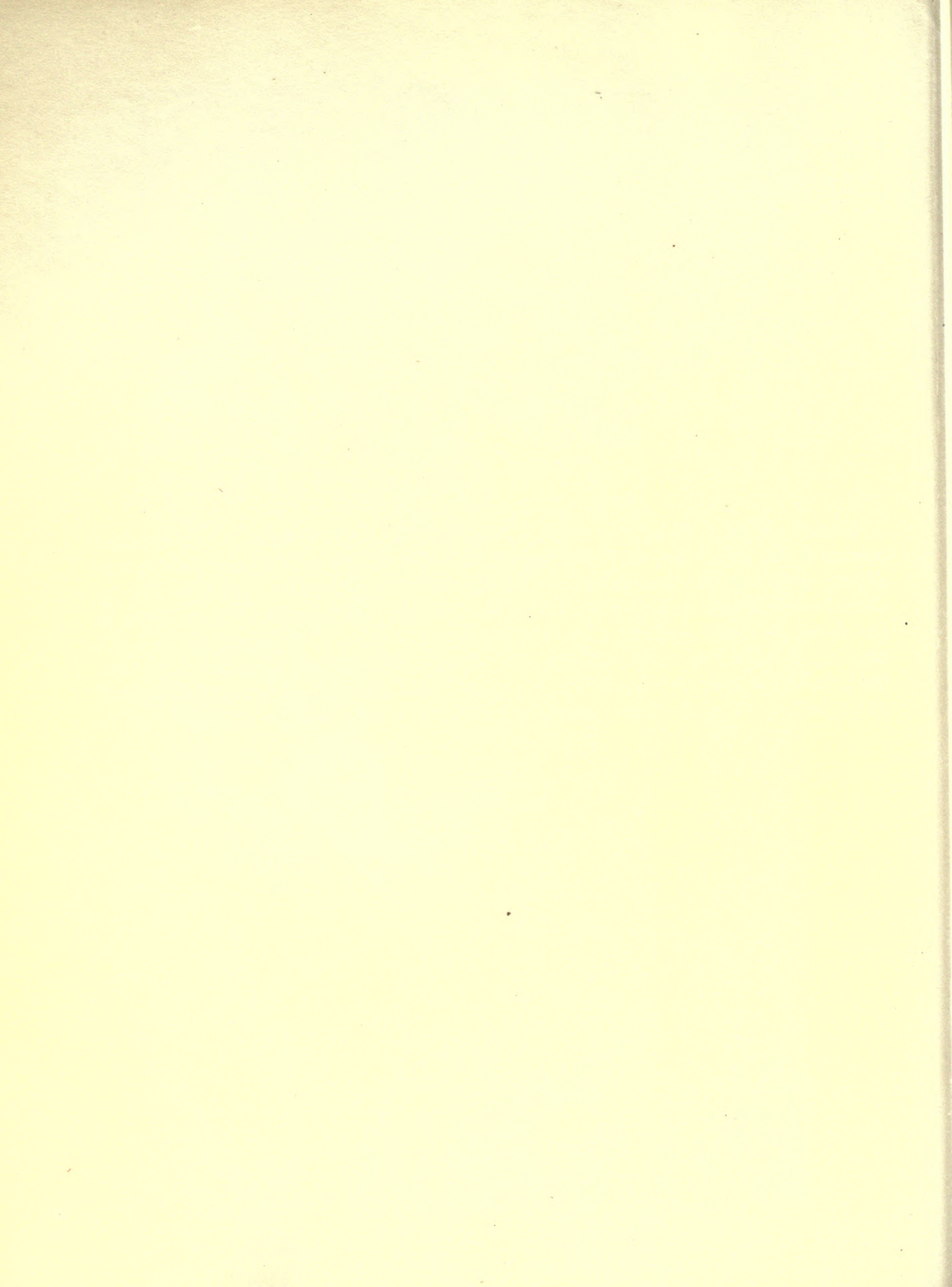
3781
J. H. R. 14

Thurning Church, Huntingdonshire, (*Rev. H. Meynell.*) Some interesting details of this curious little church have already been given in the volume for 1862 of the Ilam Anastatic Society. (*Vide* plate xxix) A general external sketch is now added, showing the graceful small tower and low broach spire, at the west end. The church itself stands in a secluded situation, on the low ridge of hills, which rise over the valley of the Nene, and form the boundary between Hunts and Northants. The living is in the gift of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Among its Rectors it numbers the name of the learned founder of S. Paul's School, Dean Colet, in 1485. The Parish Register dates from queen Elizabeth. The only entry during the troublous times of the Commonwealth, is of a marriage solemnized before a justice of the peace.





Cloisters. Whalley Abbey, Lancashire. (*H. J. Oddie, Esq.*) The scanty, but beautiful remains of this great house, are situated on the banks of the Calder, amid scenery which is only slightly marred by the manufactures of the district. The abbey was founded in 1296, by Cistercian monks, who removed from Stanlaw, in Cheshire. The fragment of cloister shewn in the sketch, is a good specimen of third pointed work. A fine second pointed gateway is still standing; likewise a smaller one of later date. A range of dormitories, converted into a barn, has a timber roof of the Elizabethan age, in place of the original one; and on several of the doors of this building, the ancient iron work still rusts. Of the abbey church scarcely a trace remains.





+Yarpole+



+Pembridge+

- Detached Bell Towers, at Yarpole and Pembridge, Herefordshire. (*J. S. Walker, Esq.*) Towers standing quite detached from the churches to which they form campaniles or belfries are of frequent occurrence in Italy, Norway, and other countries, but are comparatively rare in England, especially in the midland counties. Herefordshire, however, possesses six such structures, viz : at Ledbury, Bosbury, Holmer, Richard's Castle, Pembridge, and Yarpole. The two latter are of rude construction, but quaint and picturesque, more particularly the belfry at Pembridge, which consists of a low irregular octagonal base, the sides of which vary from 14 feet to 26 feet in width ; above this are two square timber stages, connected together and with the lower story by steep tiled roofs, the whole terminating in a pyramidal boarded roof. The entrance is on the south-west side through a wide doorway, having moulded jambs, on which rests a wooden lintel. There is a peal of five bells supported on a massive framework of timber, quite unconnected with the walls. The date of this curious structure would appear to be about the middle of the 14th century, judging from the mouldings of the doorway.

The belfry at Yarpole consists of two square stages only, the lower one of massive stone-work, the upper a smaller stage of wood as at Pembridge. The bells here are also supported on a timber frame—but the entrance is through a plain pointed doorway opposite the church porch. On this porch is the following inscription :

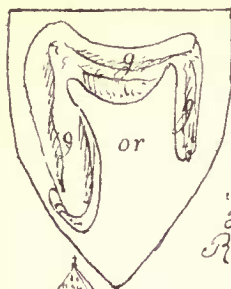
DIED IN THIS PARISH

IN 1756. ELIZA COLLIER AGED 103.

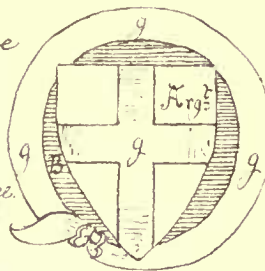
— 1777. JOSEPH ROD AGED 104.



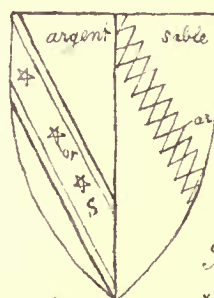
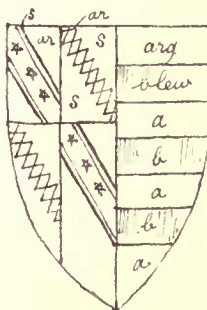
+ South-east view + 1863.



The south window in the Chancel hath these Armes, which as they are the Armes of one of ye nobility are to be blazoned thus. The Field is Topaz, a Maunch Ruby, supposed the Coat of HASTINGS Created Earls of Pembroke by E. 3^d in ye 13th of his Reigne. His second wife was Agnes, Daughter of Roger Mortimer, first Earle of March.



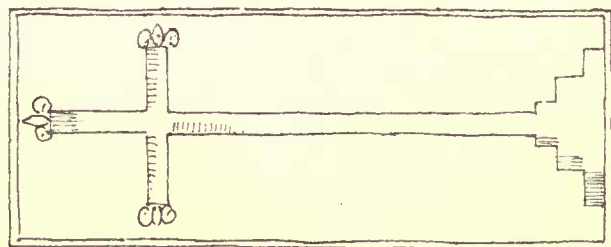
In ye north window on ye right hand ye pulpit is seen ye Cross of St George thus garbed.



The East window hath these coats and name.



These crown or, in ye border of East window



The Pavement of Chancel hath four Gravesones after this manner. On ye right hand entering into the great south door of this church are also two stone sepulchres carrying crosses.



Fac-similes of Sketches, &c. in a MS vol. compiled by "T. Dineley, Gent." 1683. & now in the possession of Sir T. E. Minnington, Bart. MP.

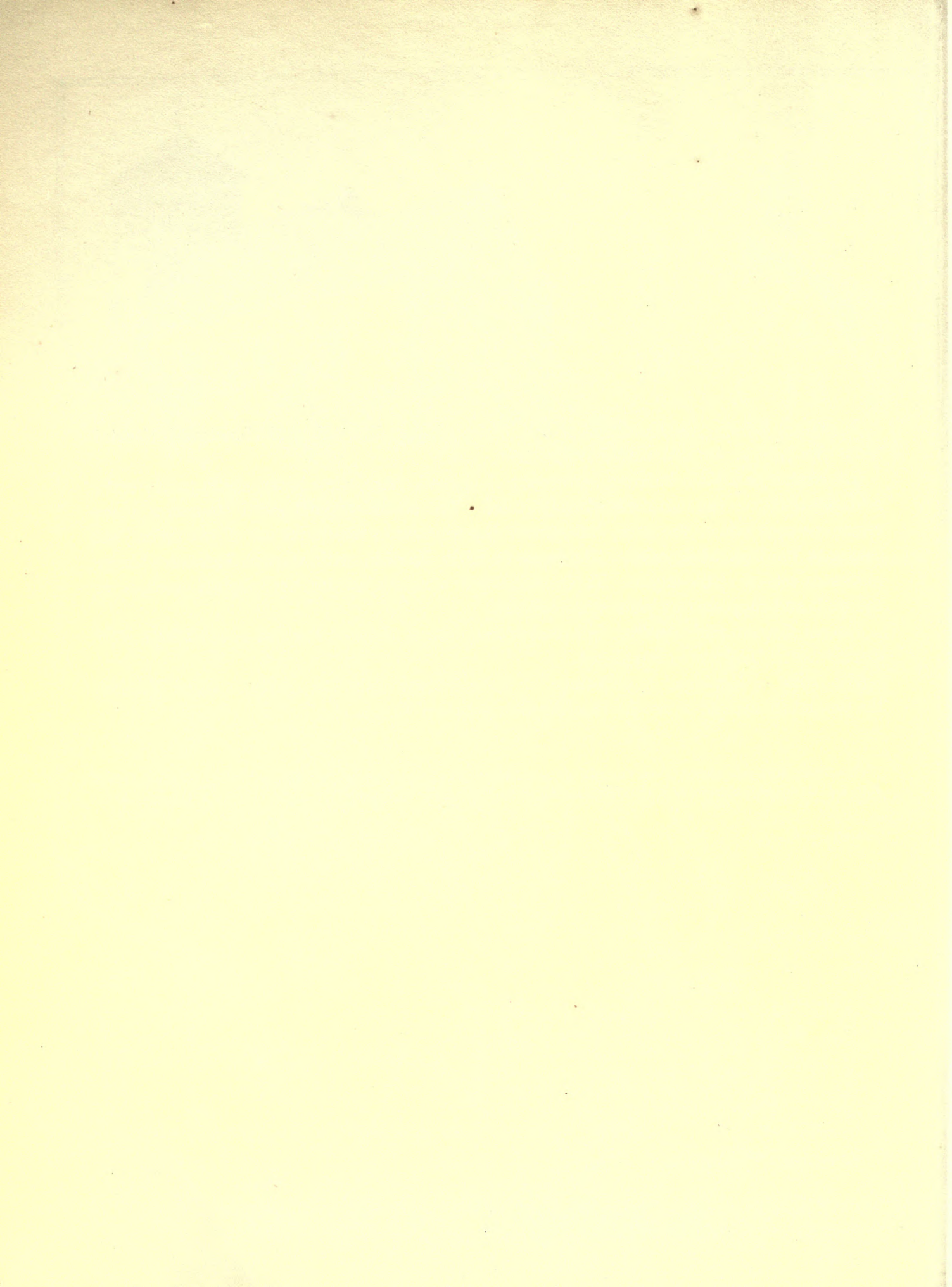
Monkland Church, Herefordshire. (*J. S. Walker, Esq.*) The village of Monkland is situated about two miles and a half from Leominster.

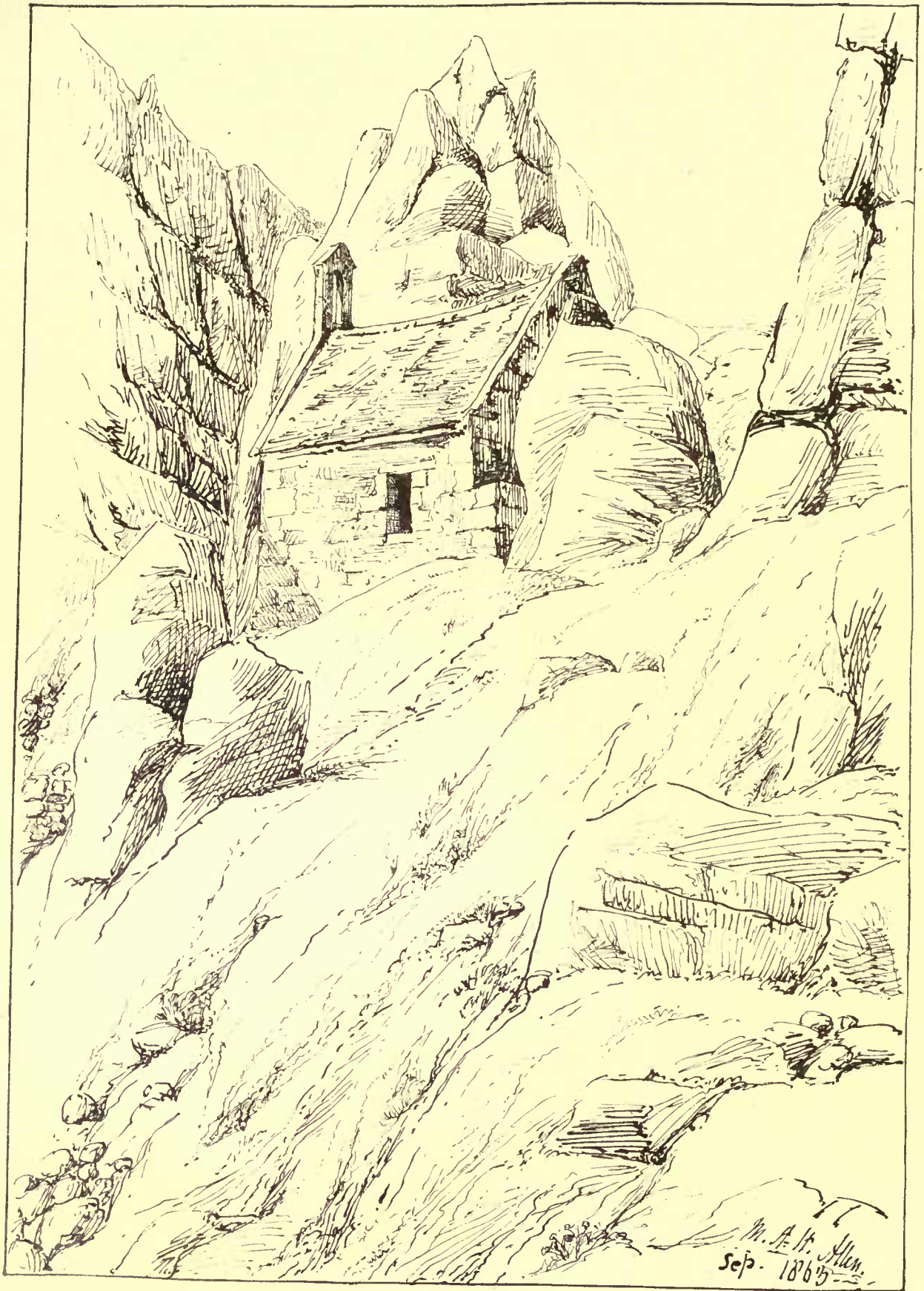
The church is a plain building, consisting of chancel, nave, west tower, south porch, and a modern vestry, on the north side of the chancel. • Two of the original small Norman windows remain on each side of the nave, but most of the windows in the church are of two lights, and belong to the Decorated period. The tower is Early English, with massive buttresses having numerous sets-off at the angles. It terminates with a curious wooden story slightly overhanging the walls and supported by plain stone corbels.

The old Norman font remains; but most of the coats of arms represented in the *Dineley MS.** as existing in 1683 have disappeared.

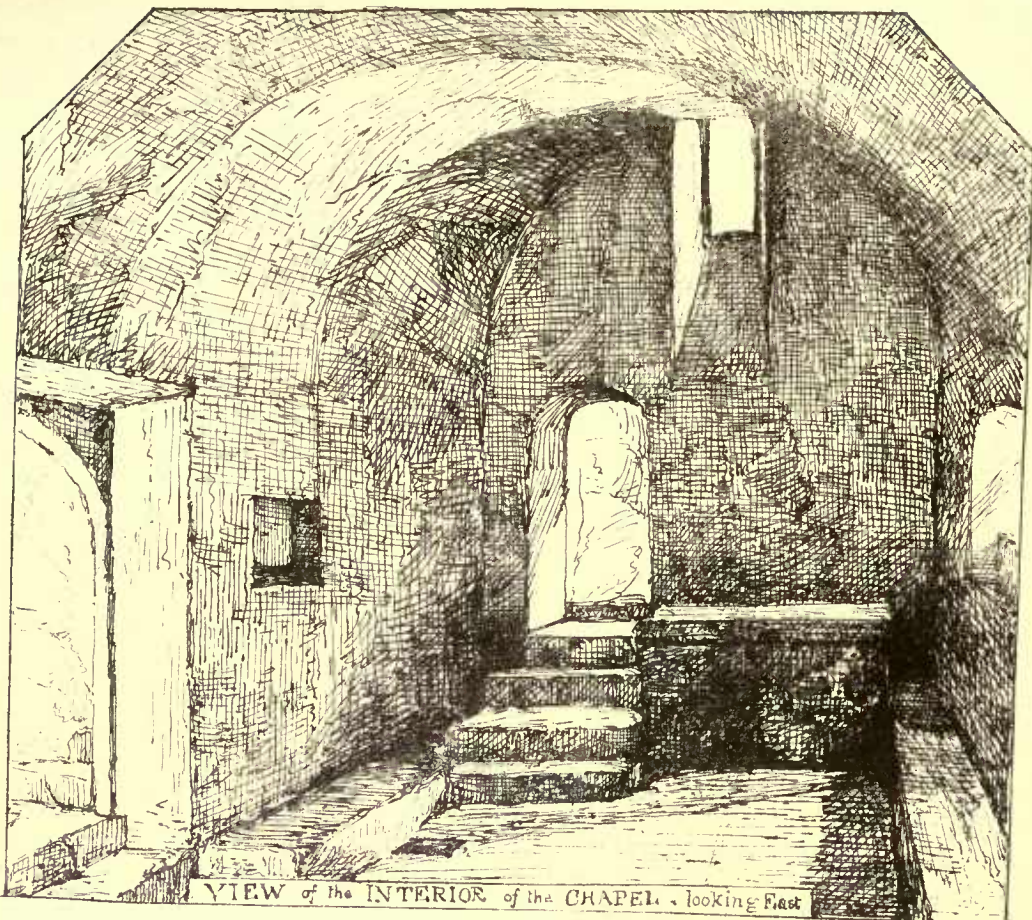
The living of Monkland is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, the present incumbent being the Rev. Sir Henry Baker, Bart.

*The Dineley MSS. here referred to were the work of the industrious Worcestershire topographer, Thomas Dineley. He was born about 1640, and has left, besides other writings, a most curious MS. account of a tour in Ireland, now in the possession of Sir Thos. Winnington, Bart.

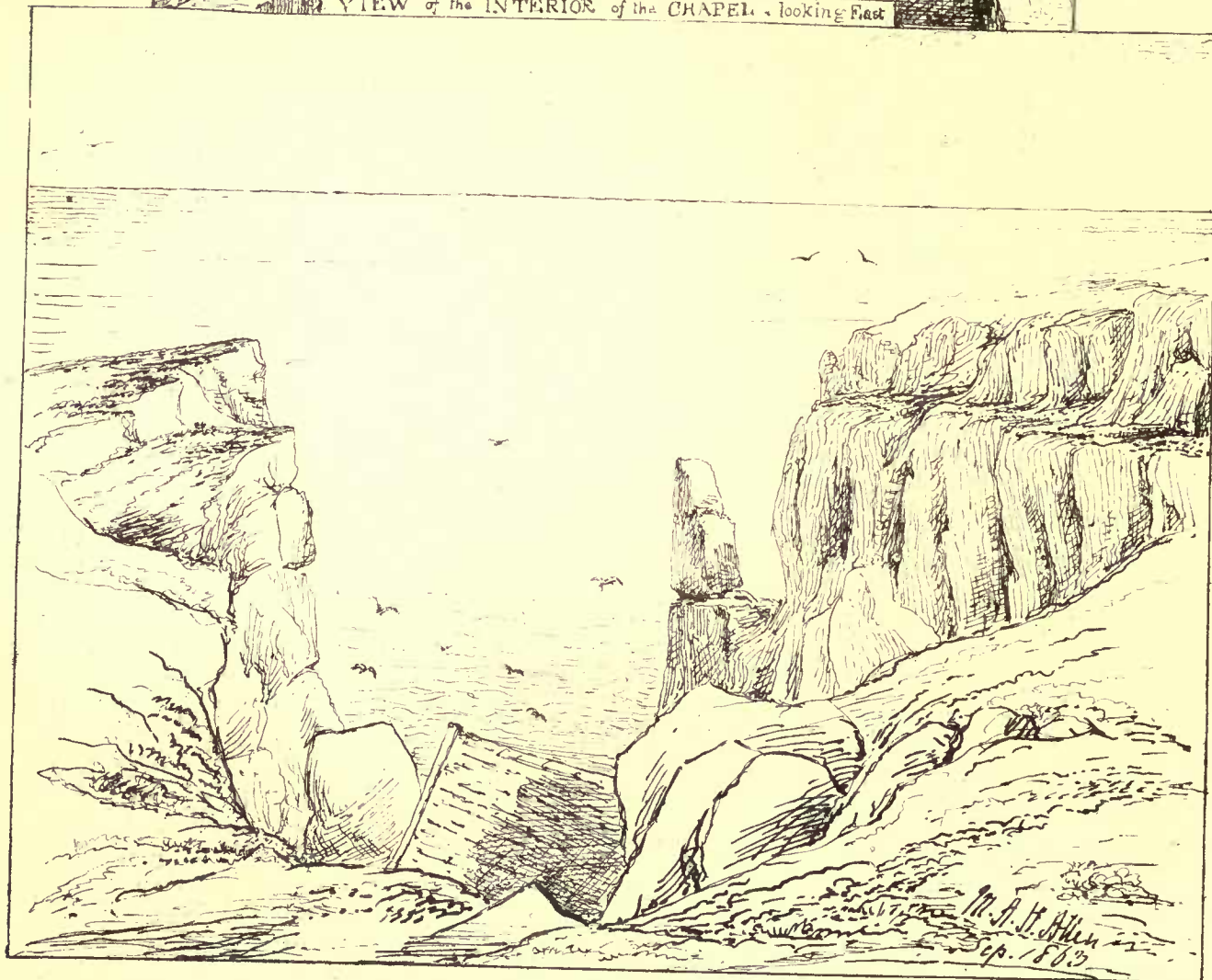




ST GOWIN'S CHAPEL.



VIEW of the INTERIOR of the CHAPEL, looking East



ST GOWIN'S CHAPEL

S. Govan's Chapel, Pembrokeshire. (*Miss Allen.*) Half-way down the limestone cliffs, near the most southern point of Pembrokeshire, close to the sea, being reached by a descent of fifty-two steps, stands S. Govan's Chapel, an ancient structure 20 feet long by 12 wide.

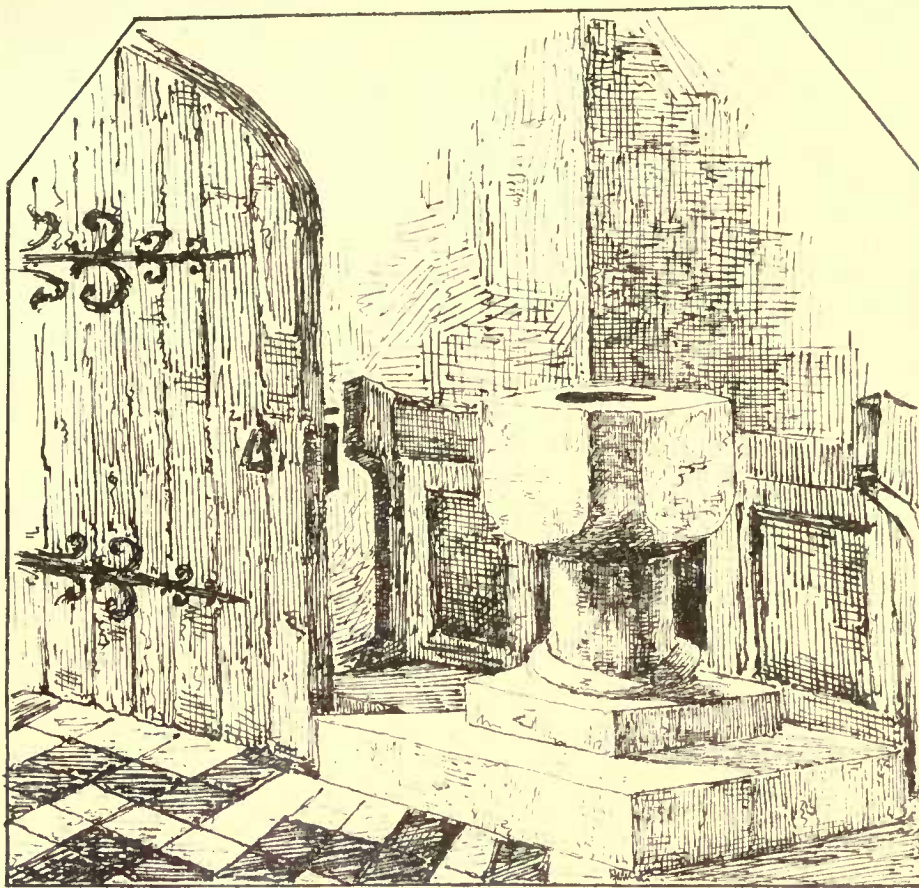
There is a stone altar at the east end, a piscina on the south side, and north of the altar an arched doorway, leading to a cavity in the rock, the upper part shaped somewhat like the impression of the human back with a narrower part for the neck and head. The legend is, that this is the place where our Lord hid Himself, as He passed from Nazareth, (S. Luke, iv, 30) and that the labourers were sowing wheat on the field above, as He went by, and that He told them to go home and fetch their sickles and reap the wheat which they were then sowing, and which grew up in an hour to maturity; and that if any enquiries were made about Him, it should be said that He had been seen by them as they sowed the wheat which now they were reaping.

There is a very similar legend related of the Flight into Egypt, by Lord Lindsay in his "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," vol. 1, p. xlv. He adds "I have read somewhere that a similar superstition formerly prevailed in Wales."

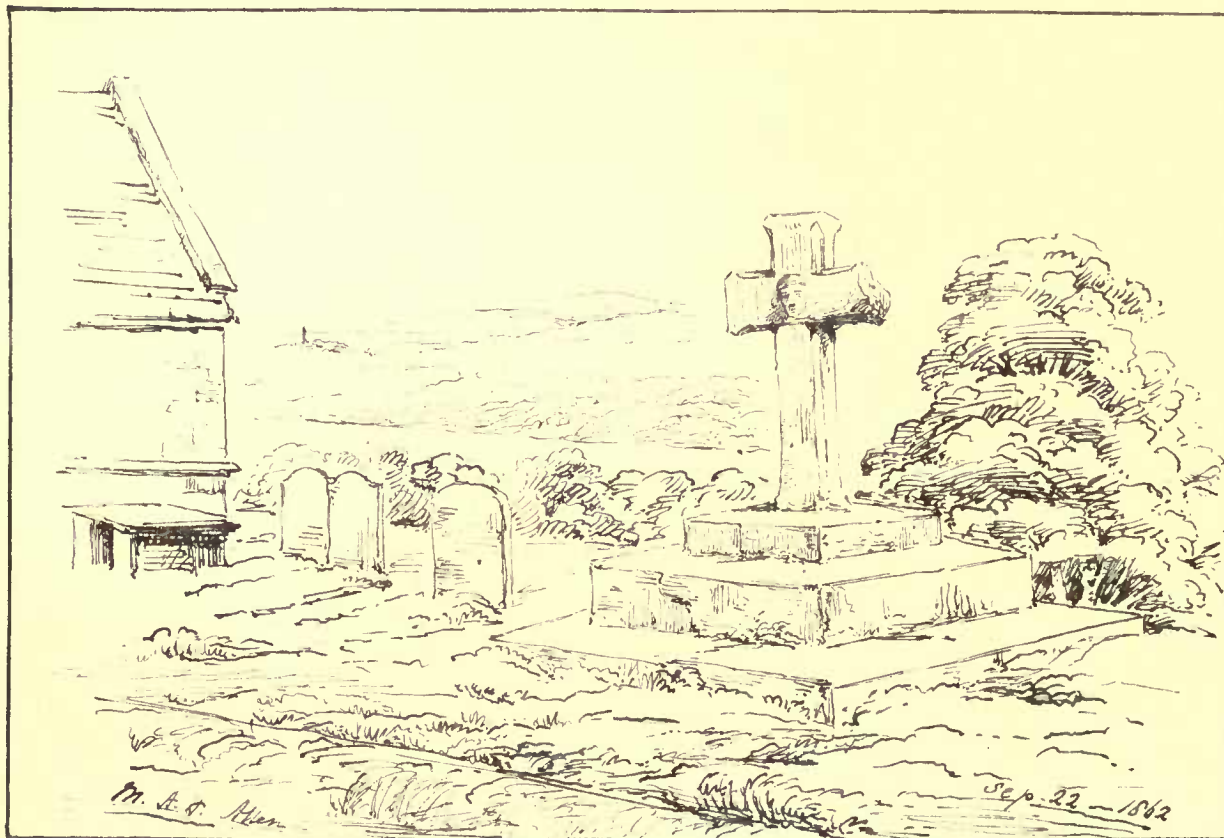
South of this chapel there is a stone which rings like a bell when struck, the legend being, that pirates stealing the chapel bell, placed it on this stone which miraculously opening swallowed up their booty.

South-west of the chapel stands an old well, with a small stone roof to it and stone seats round it. The country people believe the well to be possessed of miraculous healing powers. They still resort to it, and even during the making of this sketch two men came to bathe their legs in it. They come and lodge in the neighbouring village of Bosherton, in order to be within reach of it.

The small square well *inside* the chapel is believed to heal all diseases of the eyes,



OLD NORMAN FONT in BOSHERSTON CHURCH .



ANCIENT CHURCHYARD CROSS AT BOSHERSTON PEMBROKSH^{RE} .

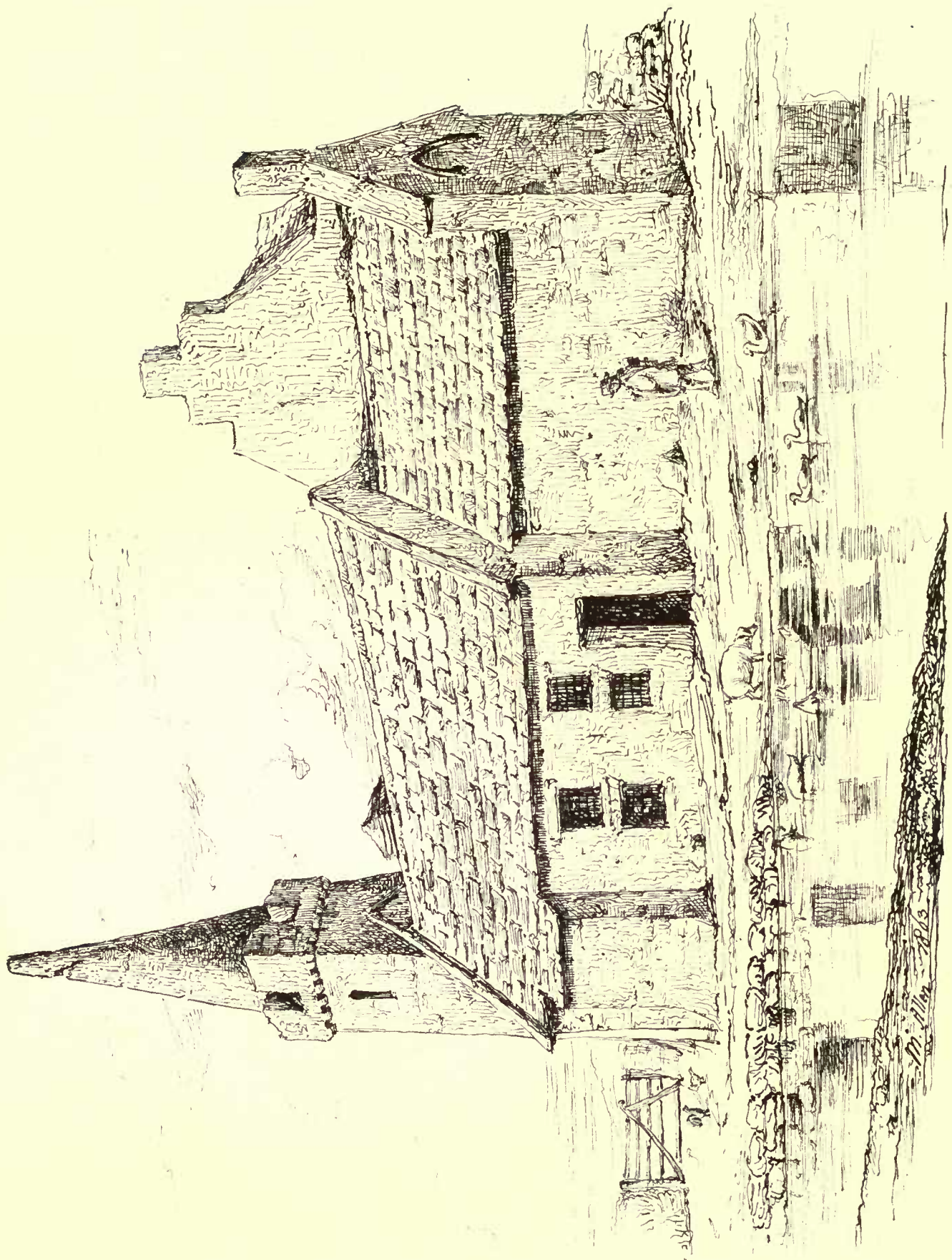
Bosherston Churchyard Cross and Font. (*Miss Allen.*) The parish of Bosherston is the most southern part of Pembrokeshire, and contains many objects of natural and antiquarian interest. The coast scenery is wonderfully fine; there is a curious opening in the limestone rock reaching by a winding funnel to the sea, which in the calmest weather is heard through this medium to make a great noise; but when impelled into it by wind and tide concurring, it is sent up in a column of foam (with a sound like thunder heard many miles off) thirty or forty feet above the mouth of the pit. This opening is called Bosherston Meer. A little beyond it, eastward, is a fissure in the cliffs so foreshortened as not to be seen by anyone approaching it from the west till they are on its edge; and over this chasm tradition says that a huntsman leapt his horse, being close to it before he saw his danger. The leap is a possible one, but the height above the sea is fearful. It still goes by the name of the Huntsman's Leap.

The curious chapel and well of S. Govan are also in this parish.

The church is of the regular Pembrokeshire type, with its tall battlemented tower, destitute of buttresses, its nave, chancel, porch, and transepts; the south transept being (as is so commonly done there) connected with the chancel by a squint. The whole roof (except the chancel) is of plain stone vaulting, without ribs. The font is of Norman work, and though plain is massive and of good proportions.

The curious old churchyard cross is thought to be of the same date. Remains of churchyard crosses are very common in Pembrokeshire, but few are so perfect as this one, which was happily not touched in the recent restoration of the church.





Desecrated Church, Caldy Island, near Tenby.

M. Allen 1863

Desecrated Church on Caldy Island. (*Miss Allen.*) Caldy Island lies off the southern coast of Pembrokeshire, about a mile from the mainland.

The island is about a mile in length and half as broad. In William of Worcester's time it had thirty inhabited houses on it, and in the time of Queen Elizabeth, eight or ten. There is now a light-house on the island.

The desecrated church shown in the sketch is part of the remains of an old priory which have been incorporated into a modern building; the greater of this curious aggregate of miscellaneous masonry being evidently of the age of the first monastic pile, enlarged by additions of a later date. All the lower apartments of the old house are vaulted, and seemingly coëval with the tower and spire shown in the sketch. In the room which must have been the chancel of the priory church, the tracery of the great east window, though now blocked up may be followed; and the present kitchen, which in all probability was the refectory, has a very curious arched roof, with many intricate odd-shaped doors opening from it which might have led to the dormitory.

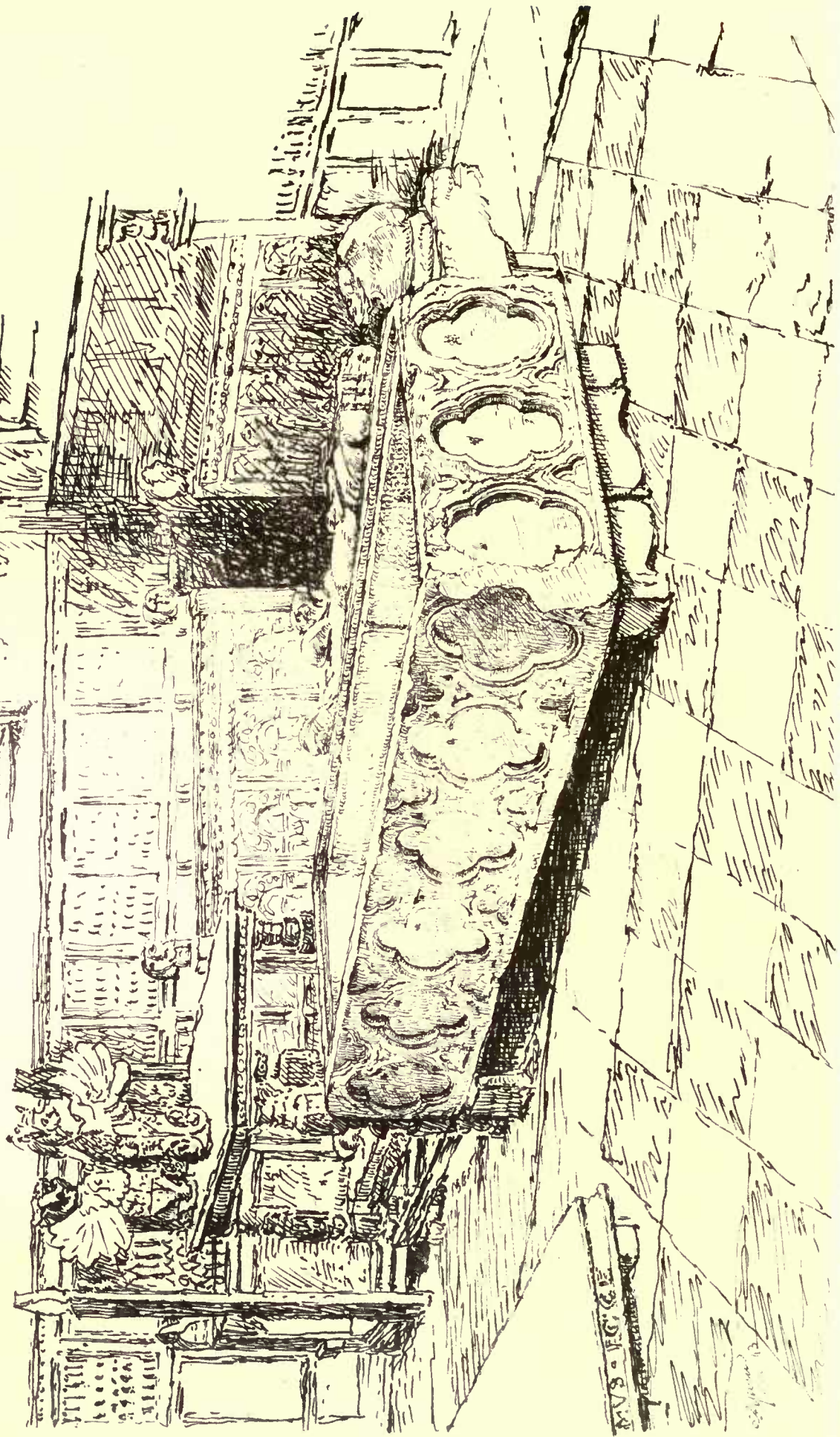
It is thought that the priory was founded by Robert, the son of Martin de Turribus, soon after the date of the charter of endowment to his abbey of S. Dogmael's, to which it was annexed. In that charter, Robert recognizes the grant of the island of Caldy, by his mother, to the monastery of S. Dogmael's, and confirms it.

At the dissolution it was held to be of the value of five pounds ten shillings and eleven pence.

(From Fenton's Pembrokeshire.)



Llewelyn's Coffin and
Howell Coetmore's effigy
Llanrwst Church.



Llewelyn's Coffin, Llanrwst Church. (*C. Lynam, Esq.*) This curious piece of carving is found in a side chapel of the church of Llanrwst, in North Wales. It lies on the floor, and is called the coffin of Llewelyn ab Jorwerth. It is ornamented with carved quatrefoils, very similar to those in the curious tomb of S. Bertram, in Ilam Church. *Vide* Ilam Anastatic Society's Volume for 1860.

For a time it was lost under a superincumbent heap of rubbish. Near the empty coffin is to be seen the recumbent figure of Howell Coytmor, armed and mailed, with his feet resting on a lion.

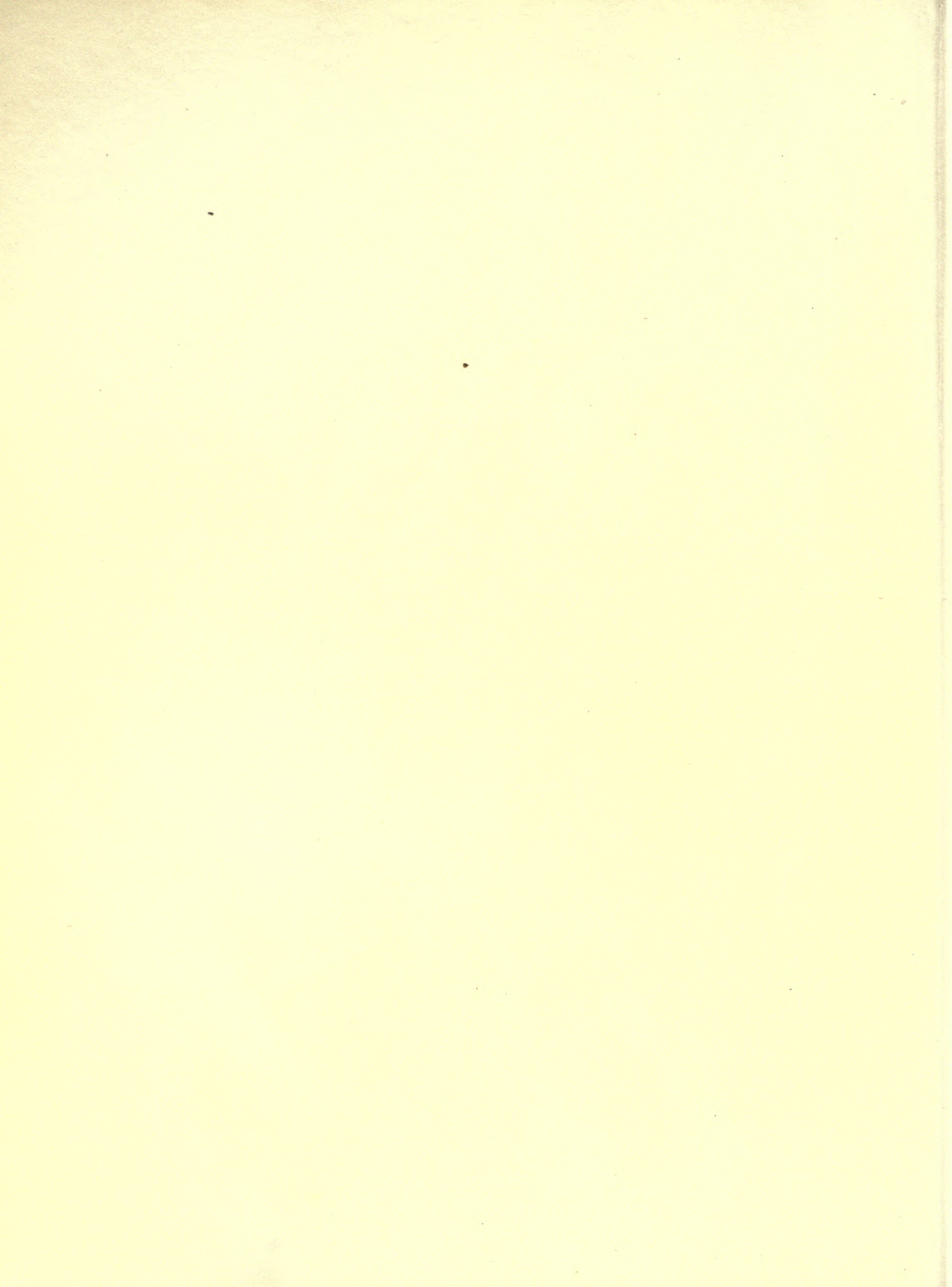
Llewelyn ab Jorwerth was a Welch prince of the 12th century, who founded a Cistercian abbey at Conway, from whence, at the dissolution, this coffin was removed to Llanrwst.

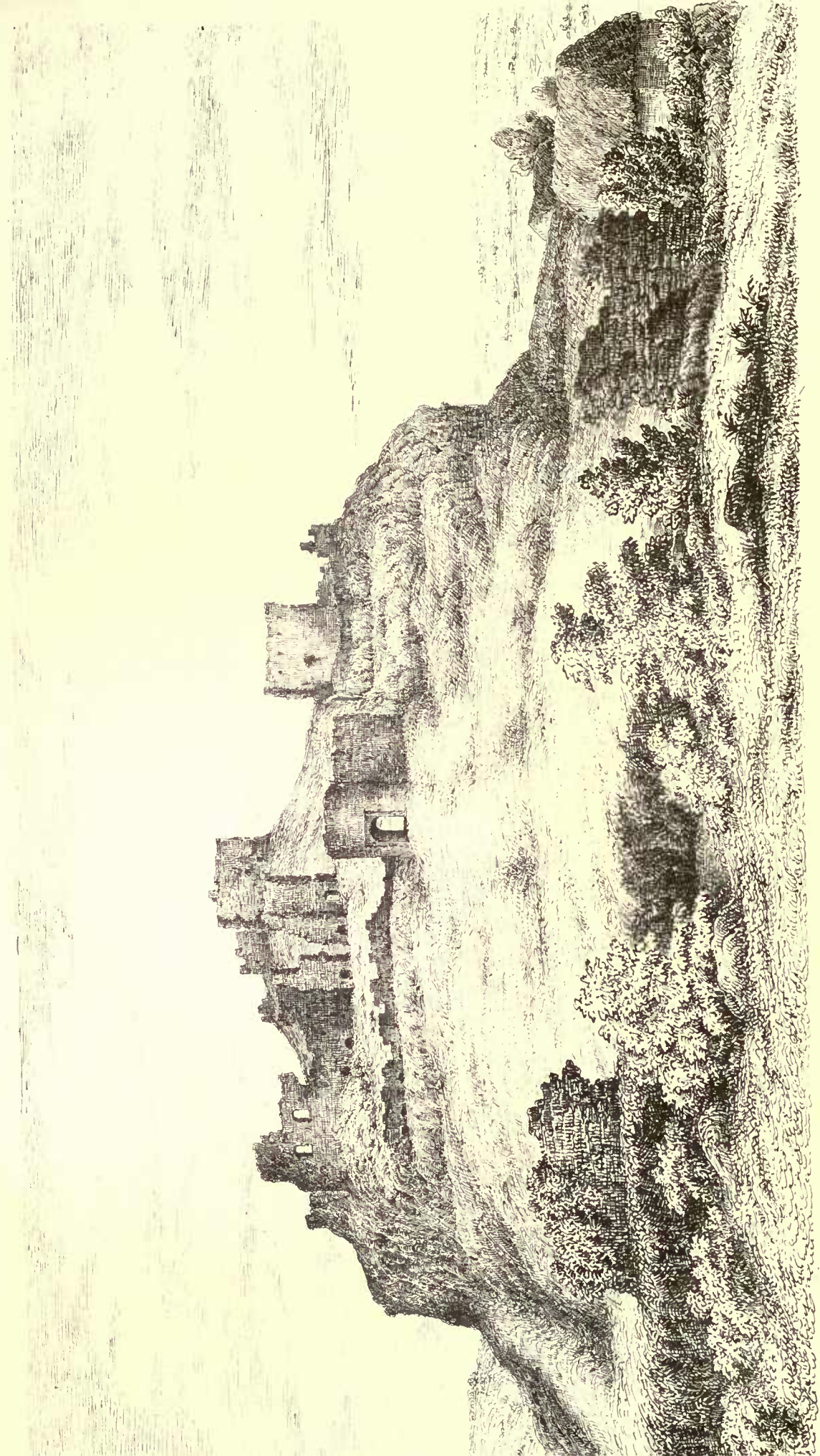




Dolbradsky Castle - N. I.

Dolbadarn Castle, N. Wales. (*Miss H. Tayleur.*) At the entrance of the famous pass of Llanberis, in Carnarvonshire, near the junction of two lakes, this castle stands on a commanding eminence. It is one of the few structures, the remains of which are still left in the narrow passes of the Welsh hills. It is probably as ancient as the 6th century, being mentioned as then possessed by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, during his contentions with the Saxons. In 1283 the Earl of Pembroke, after a short resistance, took the castle from the Welsh. It must be a source of congratulation to all lovers of the picturesque, that time has preserved this venerable tower in its singularly romantic position.





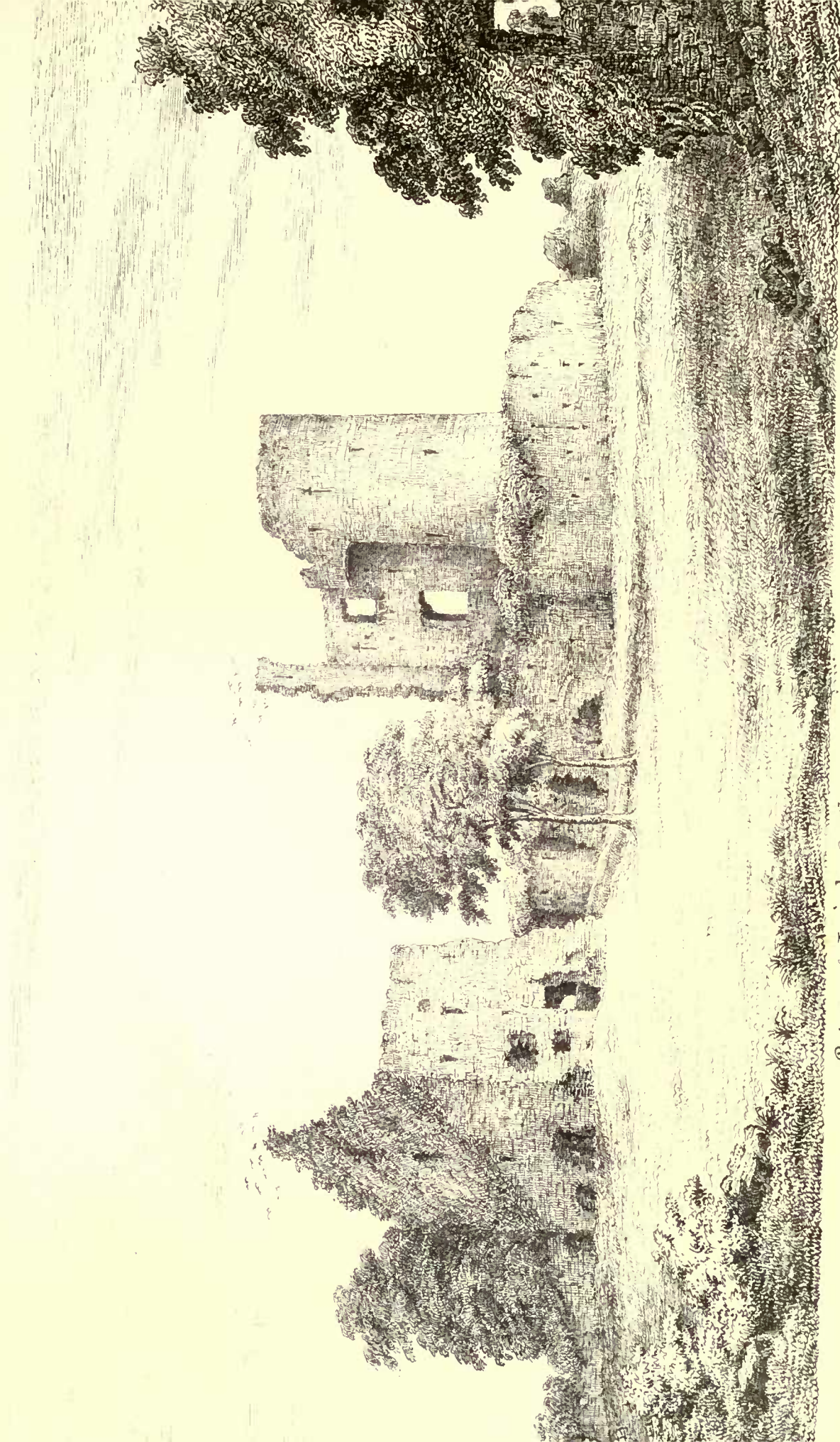
Castle of Dun-a-muse - Queen's County - 1863 -

The Rock of Dun-a-mase. (Capt. Whitty.) Dun-a-mase, situated four miles from Maryborough, the capital town of Queen's County, is a most striking and interesting object of antiquity. It is thus described by Mr. and Mrs. Hall in "Ireland, its Scenery, Character, &c. &c."

"The ruins of a castle stand upon a solitary rock, in the centre of a fertile plain, and occupy nearly the whole of it, from the base to the summit. From the earliest period it would appear that some rude fortification existed on the spot; and perhaps in no part of the kingdom is there a place so completely fitted by nature either for a stronghold of the aggressor or a refuge for the oppressed. It commands an uninterrupted prospect of the country to an almost inconceivable extent, being seen from a distance of nearly twenty miles in every direction around it.

"On the arrival of the Anglo Saxons it was the stronghold of O'More. Towards the middle of the 13th century it became the property of William de Bruce, Lord of Brecknock. Dun-a-mase was, at this time, the terror of the neighbourhood, and the bulwark of the pale. About the end of the reign of Edward the Second, Lysagh O'More, "the ancient proprietary of Leix," destroyed Dun-a-mase and recovered the whole country. For centuries afterwards the fortress was perpetually changing hands—to-day English and the next day Irish; until in 1650 it was taken and dismantled by Colonels Huson and Reynolds, soldiers of the famous "ruinator of Castles in Ireland," and it was never afterwards rebuilt."





Ruins of Lehigh Castle --- Queens County - 1863

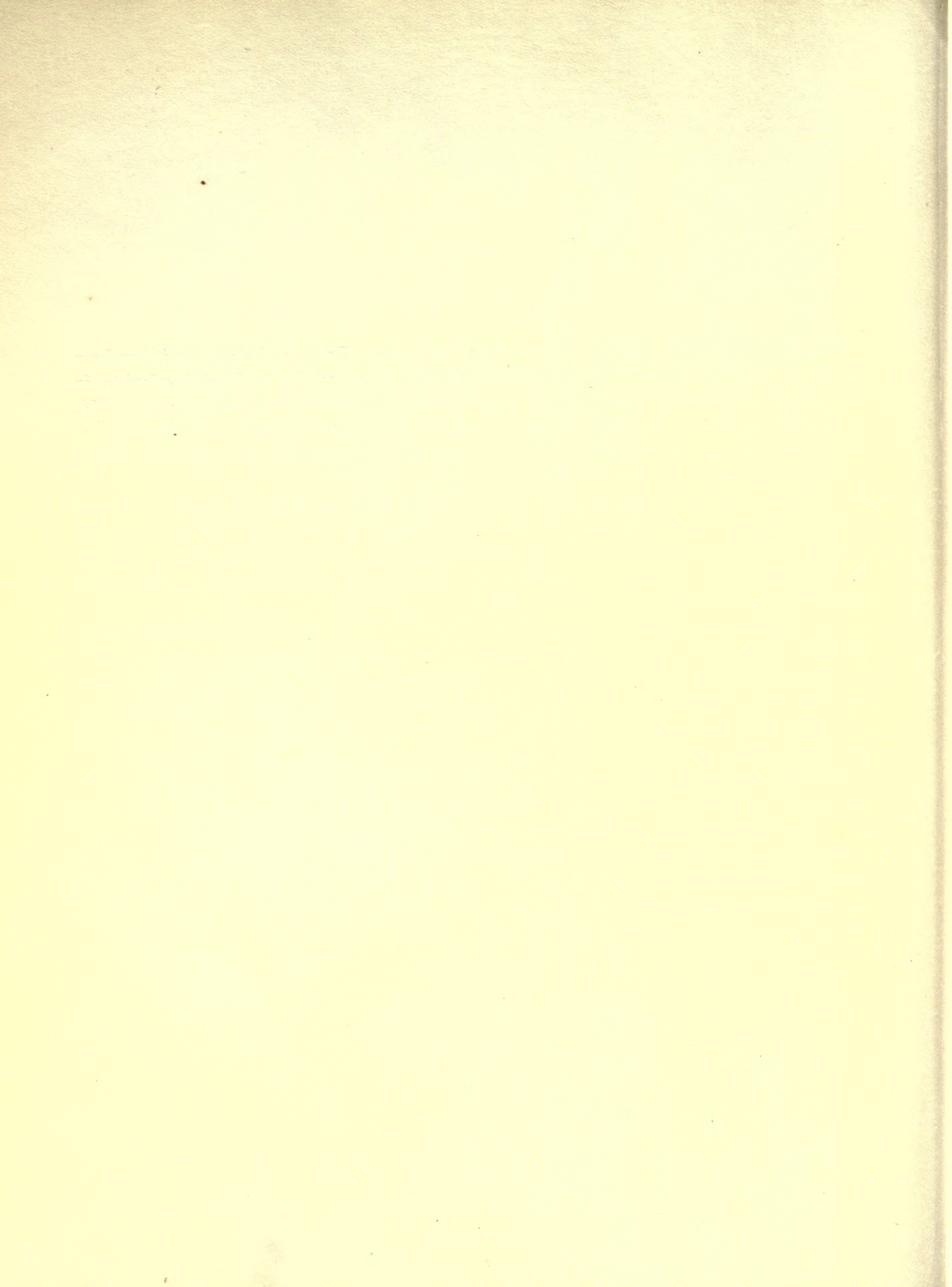
Leigh Castle. (*Capt. Whitty.*) The castle of Lea, Ley, Leix, or Leigh, (as it has been differently termed) was one of the early castles erected in Ireland, by the English colonists, in the district known as the "Pale." It is recorded that this castle was built about the year 1260, by William de Vesey, who had married a daughter of William Delafield, Earl Mareschal of England, commonly called William Mareschal, and son-in-law of Earl Strongbow, he having married a daughter of Strongbow by an Irish Princess.

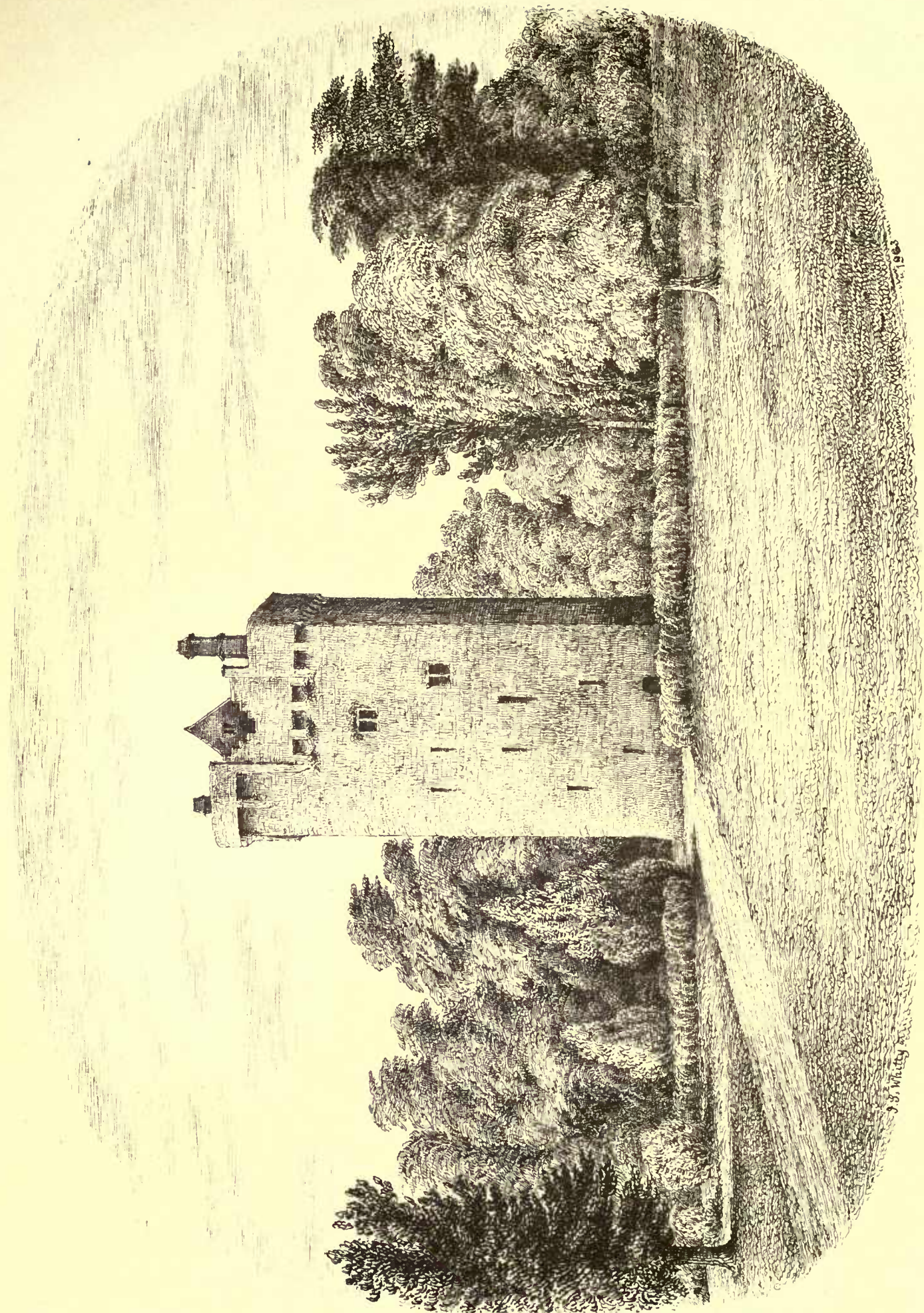
The castle consisted of a quadrangular building of three stories, flanked by round bastions or towers. In rear of the castle was an inner court or ballium, in which was a tennis court, tilt-yard, &c. The outer entrance consisted of a gate and barbican, defended by a portecullis, and flanked by round bastions; the whole being surrounded by an outer ballium or court, each corner of which flanked the sides or curtains by a round bastion.

The Irish were not contented that fortresses should thus be maintained in their country by the English, and in 1284, Leigh castle was taken by the Irish under O'Dempsey and other petty kings. It afterwards came again into the possession of the De Vescys, and appears to have been occupied by the English and Irish alternately, till the 17th century. In 1642 it was taken from the Irish rebels, but retaken from the Loyalists in the following year by the Confederates (who there coined brass money still known by the name of S. Patrick's halfpence).

In 1650 Leigh castle was retaken by the Parliamentary forces and dismantled, by gunpowder apparently, as the large fallen masses of masonry, lying in all directions, are the only existing remains of that part of the castle opposite to the side shewn in the accompanying drawing.

These ruins are situated in the Queen's County, within a couple of miles of the town of Portarlington, and close on the banks of the river Barrow, which doubtless in former days contributed materially to strengthen the defences of the castle.





Lohort Castle - County Cork - Munster

1863

J. S. Whitty del.

Lohort Castle. (*Capt. Whitty.*) Lohort, or as it has sometimes been written Loghort castle, is situated in the manor of Kanturk, in the barony of Duhallow, county Cork.

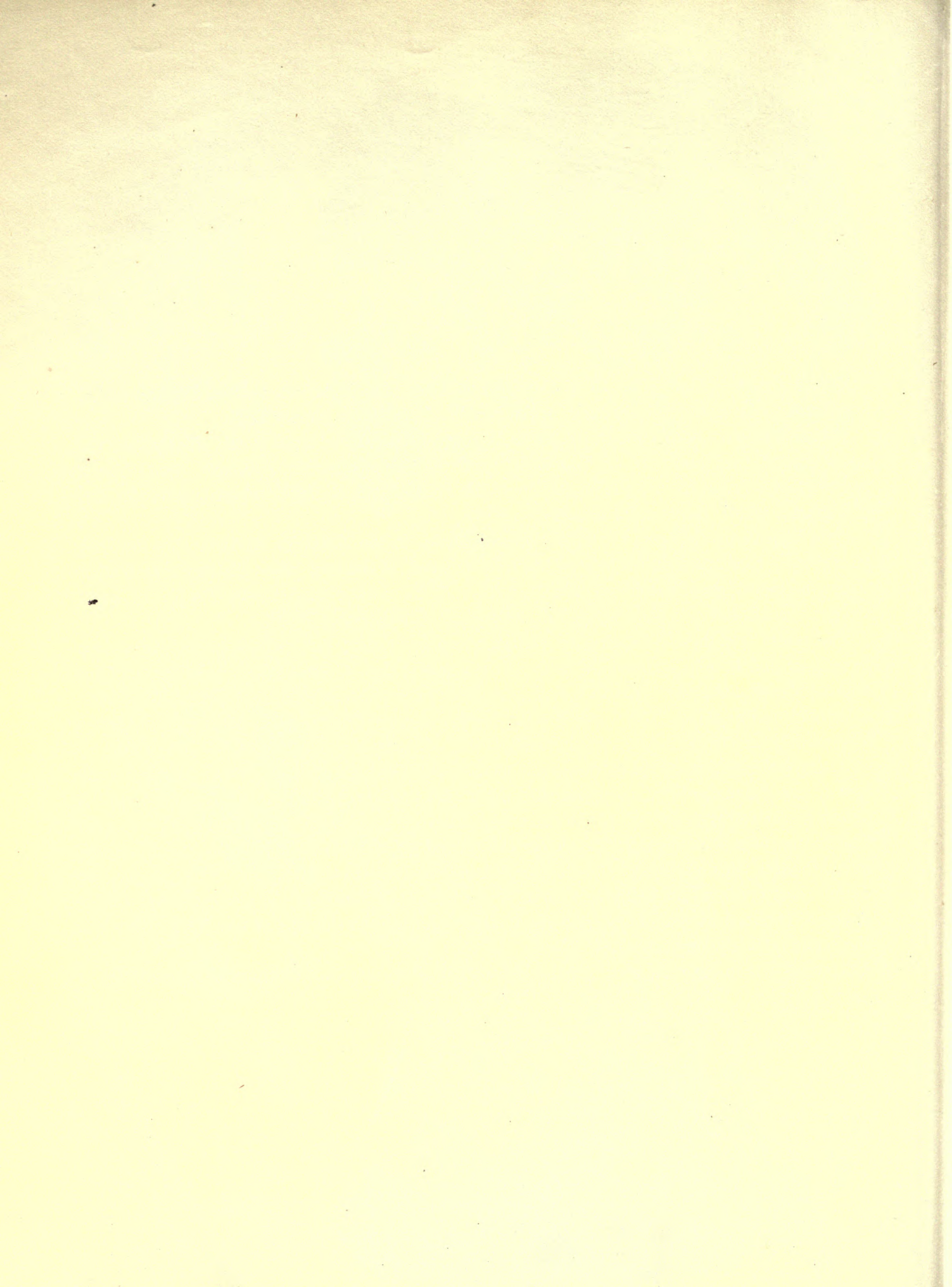
It is said to have been built in the reign of King John. It belonged to the Mac Cartys, the last owner of that family being Dermont Mac Owen Carty, alias Mac Donough, from whom it passed (temp. James I.) into the possession of Sir Philip Percival, the lineal ancestor of the Earl of Egmont, who is the present owner.

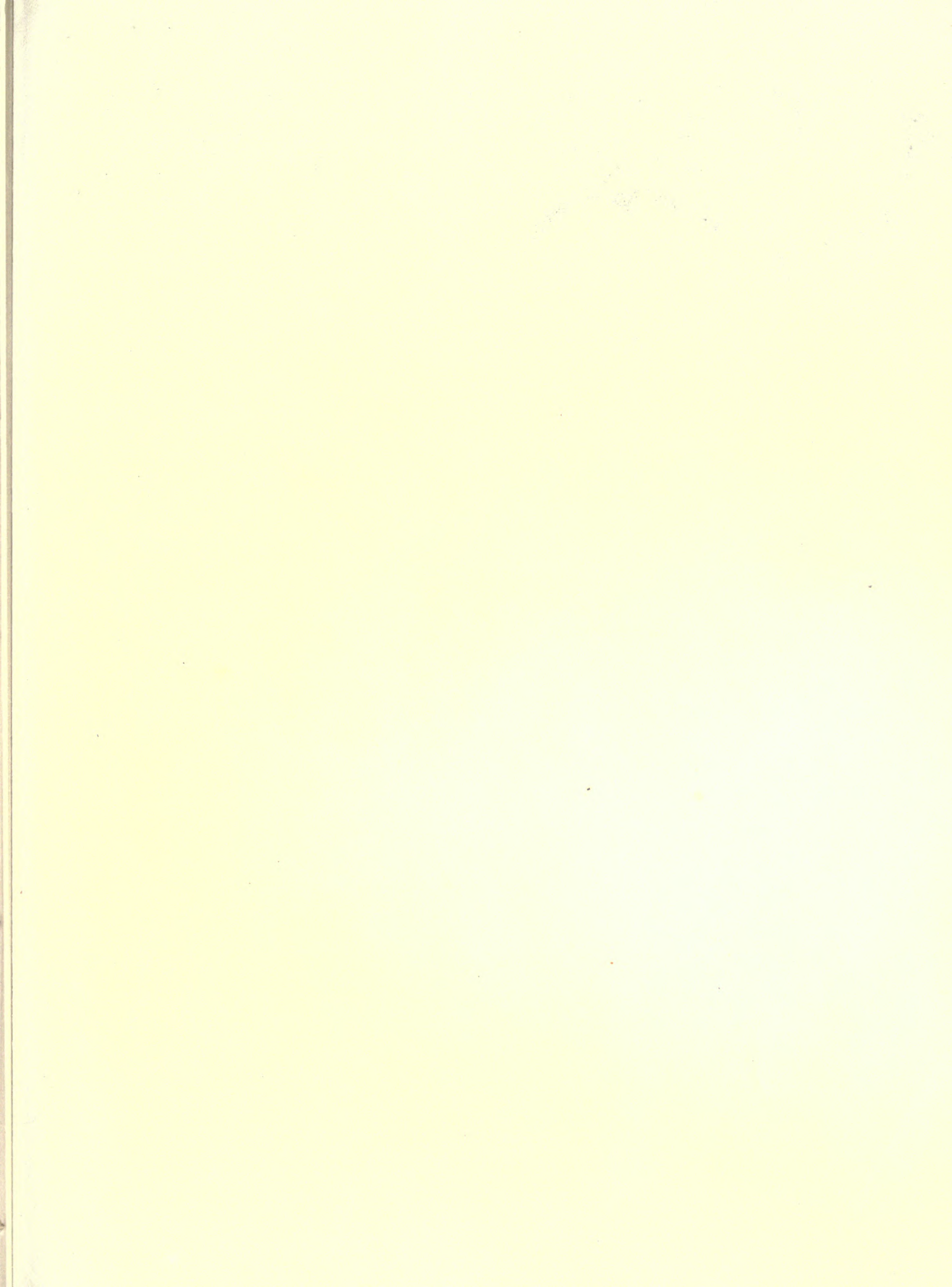
Sir Philip Percival placed a garrison in the castle, in the Rebellion of 1641, but the Irish gained it by treachery, and held it till towards the end of the war, when Sir Hardress Waller, with a battery of cannon, reduced it in May, 1650. He gives it the character of a place of great strength, in his letter to the Parliament.

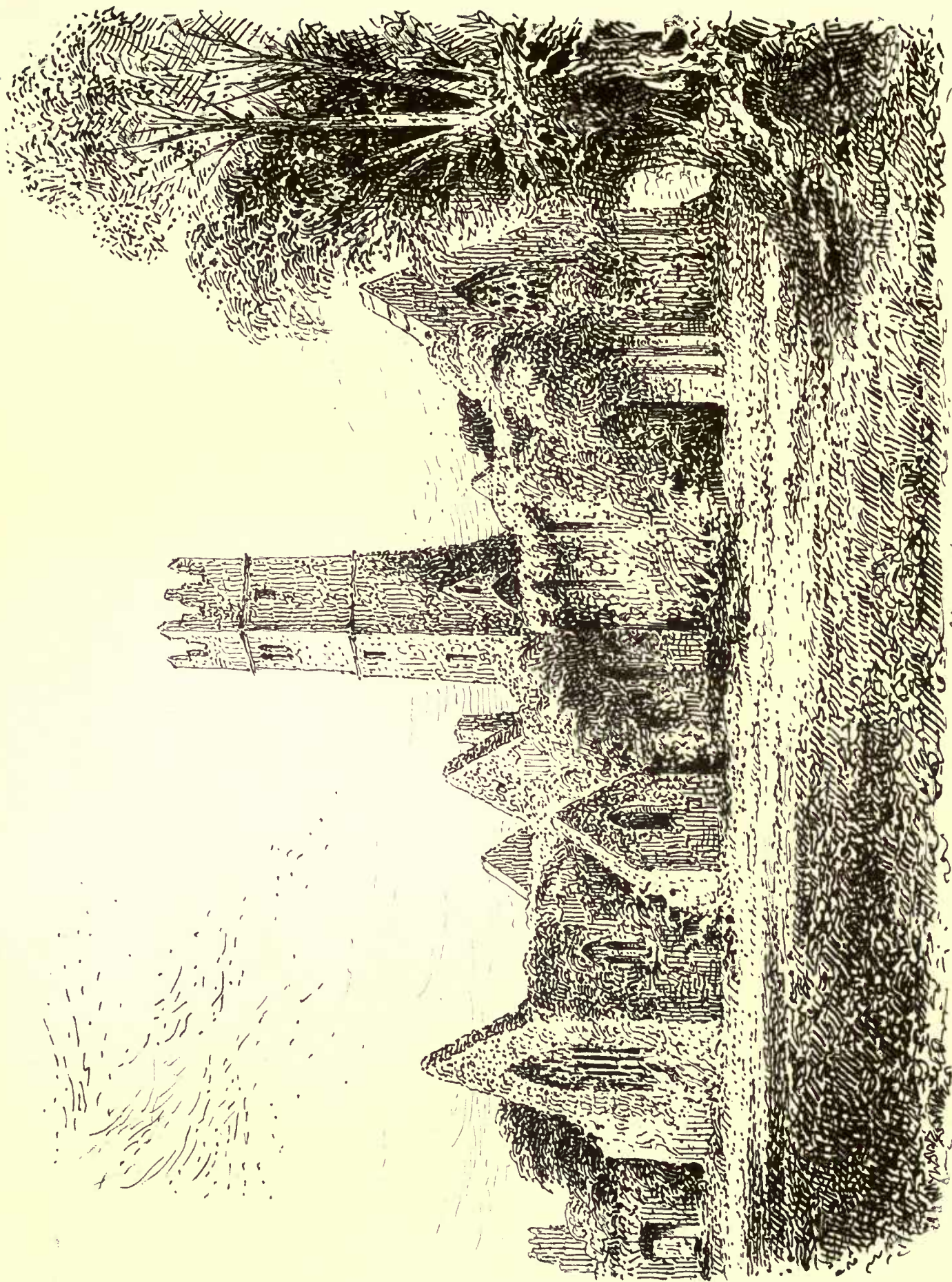
The castle is eighty feet high, the walls are ten feet thick; it is moated round with a deep trench, crossed by a bridge which was formerly a drawbridge. There is only one door, and immediately within the door is the well, which when uncovered serves as an impediment to entrance. There are no lights but loopholes to the three lower stories; in the upper chambers, which are above thirty feet from the ground, there are larger windows.

A single room occupies the entire area of each floor. The kitchen is at the bottom. The upper rooms, one above another, are approached by a corkscrew staircase of black limestone, in the corner of the tower to the left of the entrance. There are seven floors in all including the attic. The dining room is on the third story from the ground; in the thickness of the wall of this apartment there is a gallery with loopholes for sharpshooters. On the floor immediately above the dining room is the withdrawing room, a lofty apartment. From the battlements there is a noble prospect, bounded by mountains, and the eye looks down upon the tops of the trees with which the castle is richly surrounded.

The castle is in complete repair, and is the occasional residence of the Earl of Egmont.

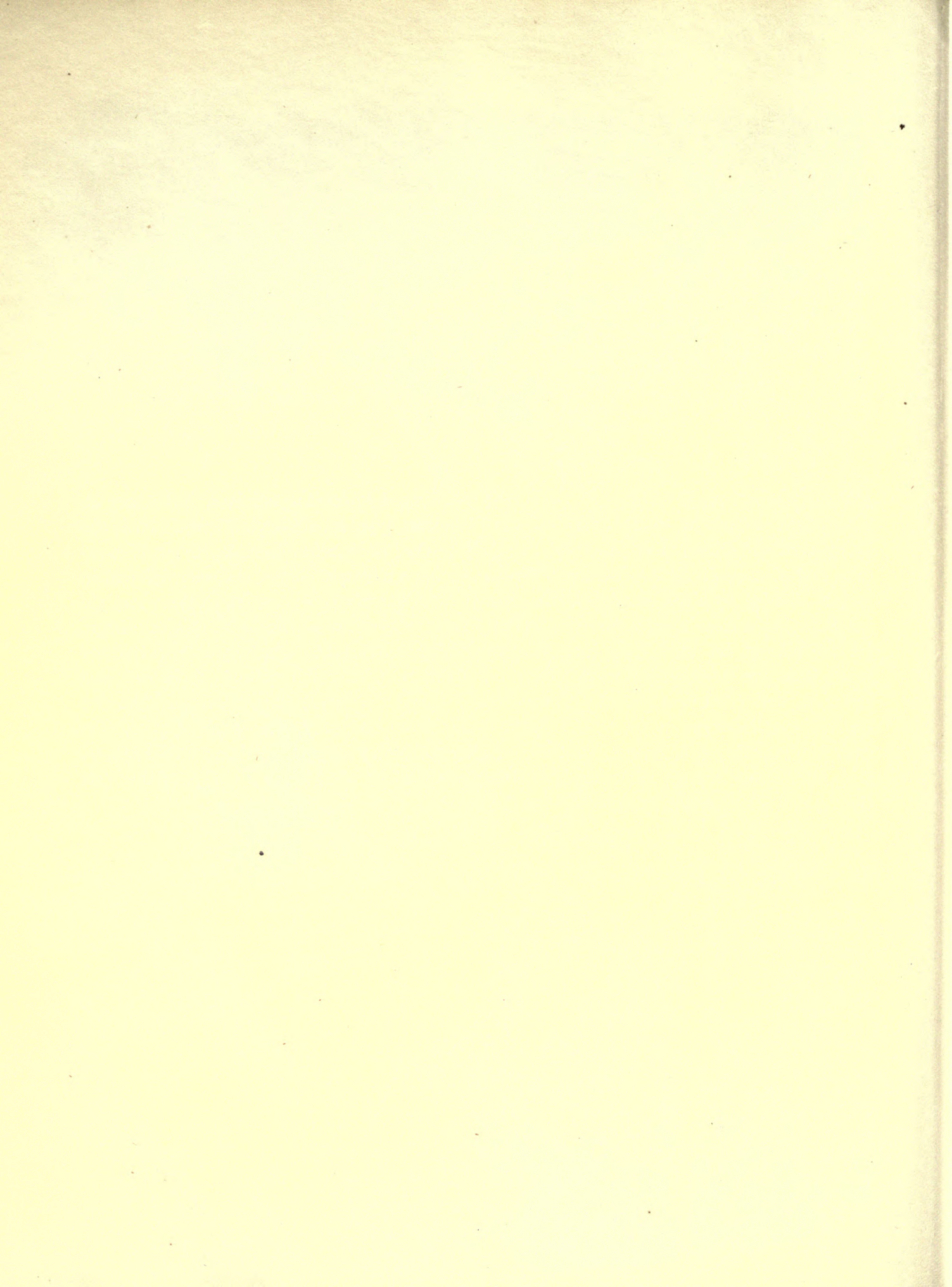


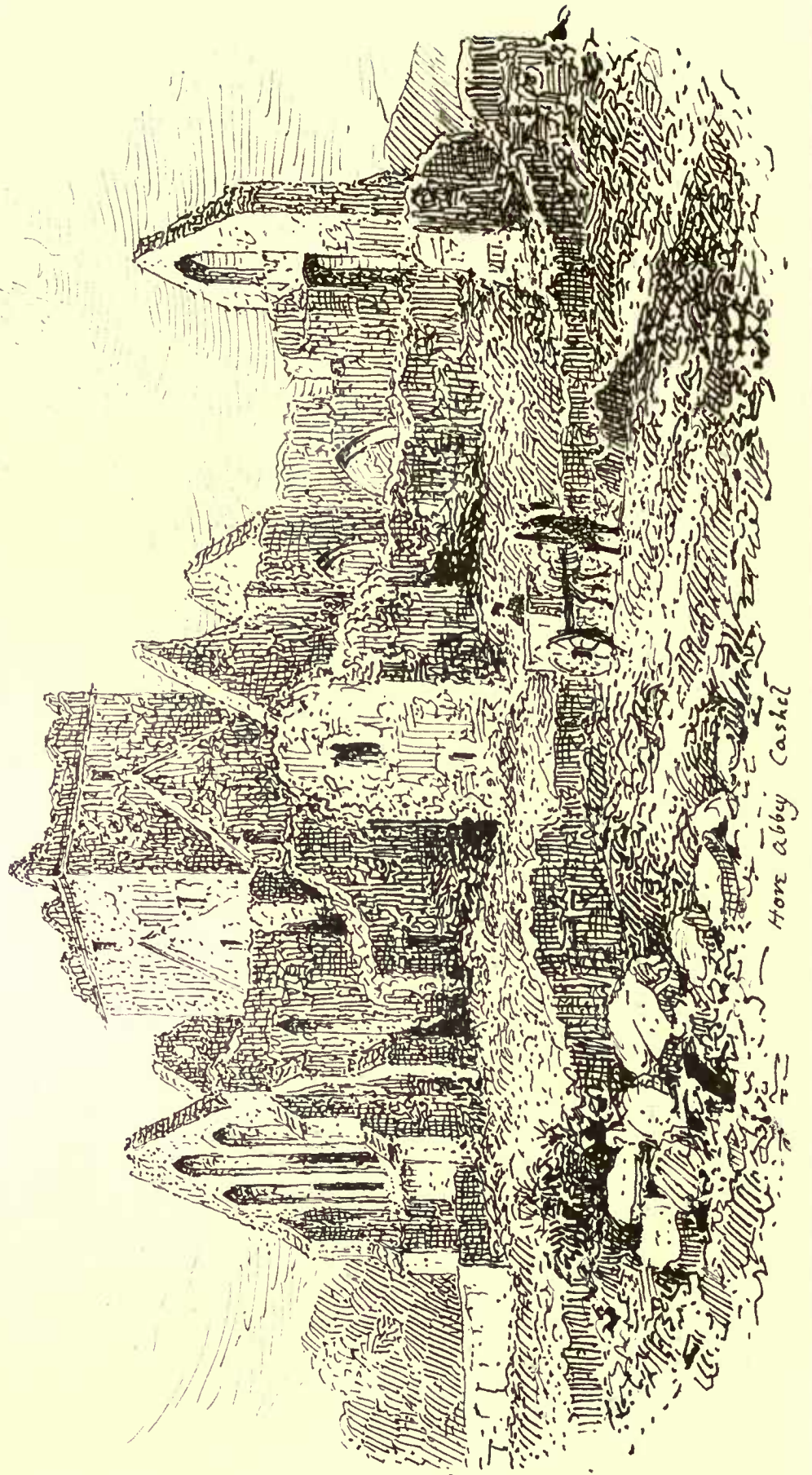




Adams. C. Limerick

Adare Abbey, co. Limerick, (*Rev. J. L. Petit*) belonged to the Augustinians, but it may be taken as an example of what we may call the Franciscan type, as, although it is common to the Dominicans and other orders, it is most strongly marked in churches belonging to the Franciscans, and it seems peculiar to Ireland. The church has a nave and chancel not very different in length, divided by a tall slender tower, mostly an insertion. Some specimens, however, are without it, as Askeaton, co. Limerick; and in others it appears to belong to the original design. On the side of the nave lying away from the Abbey buildings, is generally a large transept which does not necessarily correspond with the tower. The buildings are simple and well arranged, and often very perfect. The cloisters, though small, are of good design. The best specimens of this type are, Quin Abbey co. Clare, Ross co. Galway, Roserk and Moyne on the river Moy, co. Mayo, Kilconnel, co. Galway, all Franciscan; Sligo, Dominican; Ballidown, co. Sligo, and Kilmallock, co. Limerick, also Dominican. The central tower is always of the latest Gothic, and seems meant for defence.

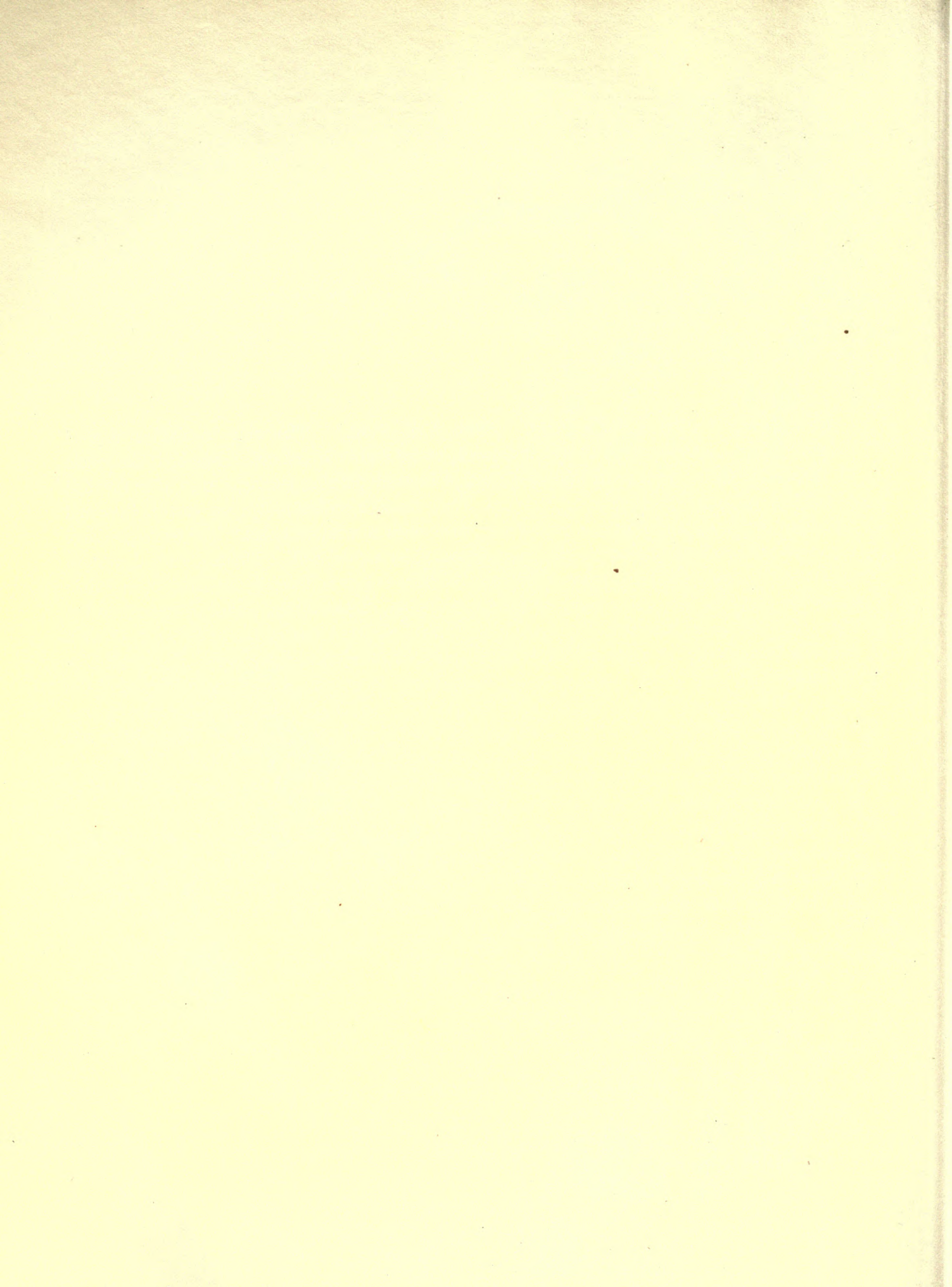


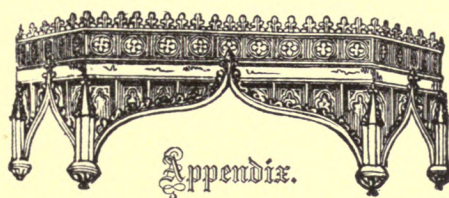


Hore Abbey Cashel

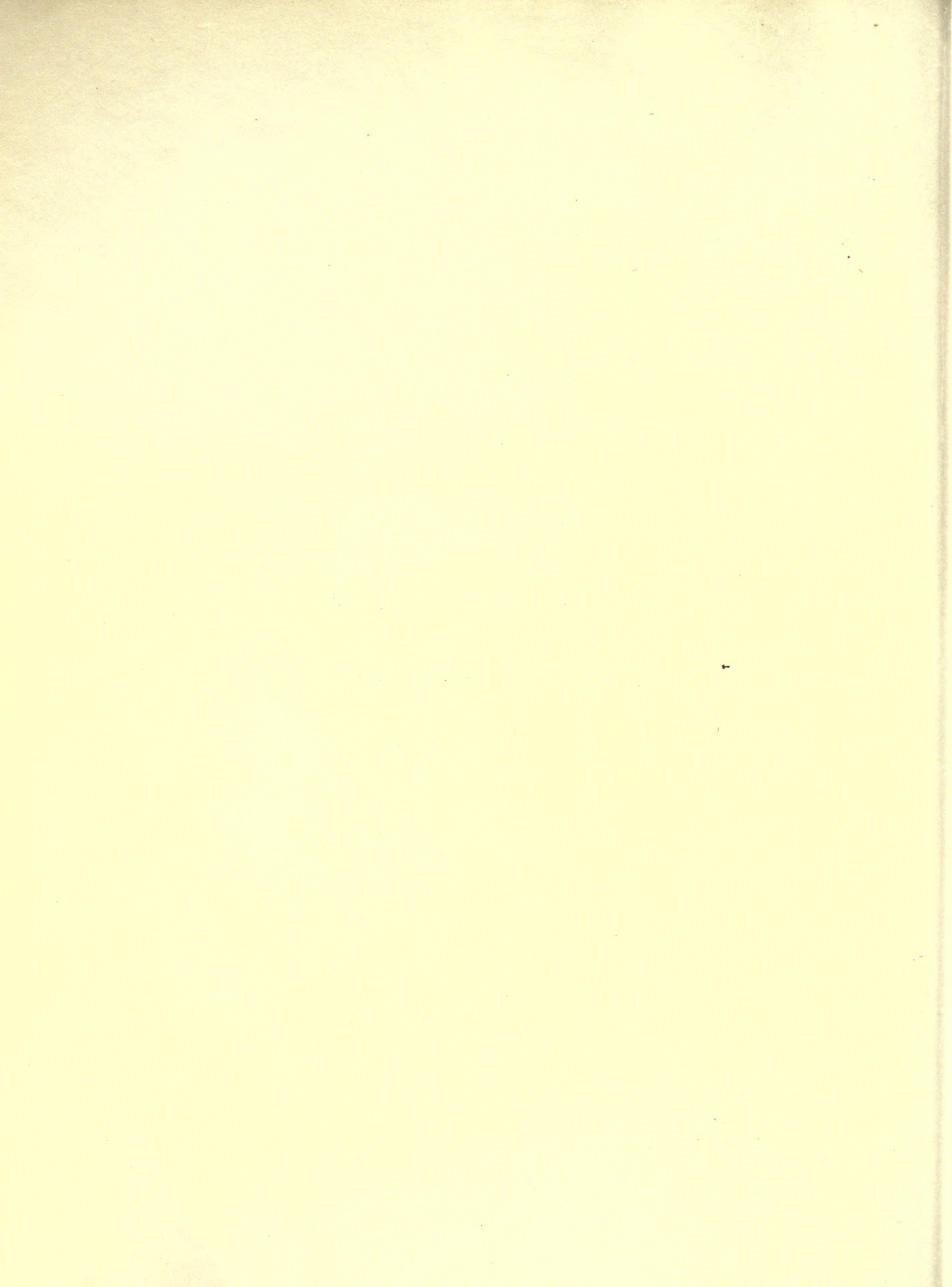
Hore Abbey, Cashel, Co. Tipperary. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) This may be cited as a good example of the Cistercian type of Abbey-Church, as we find it in Ireland, throughout the whole of the Gothic period, though in England it rather loses its peculiar character soon after the end of the 12th century. The characteristics are, a low massive central tower, an eastern limb and transepts nearly equal in length, and a long nave with or without aisles. The transepts have each two or more eastern chapels, generally separated by a solid wall. The eastern and western arches of the tower are usually so contrived as to leave the area beneath as much as possible unbroken by piers, the choir occupying the space covered by the tower, and extending into the nave. In the present instance, and some others, the western part of the nave is cut off by a partition terminating in a gable. Probably it was used for parochial purposes. The Irish Cistercian abbeys have often rooms over the chancel and transepts, and in the upper part of the tower. According to Grose's *Antiquities of Ireland*, or rather the Supplement which goes by that name (as he died shortly after commencing his researches in that country), Hore Abbey was originally possessed by the Benedictines, who were expelled in 1269, and Cistercians put in their stead. The style of architecture shows it to be not unlikely that the Cistercians rebuilt or re-arranged the whole church, on their being put in possession.

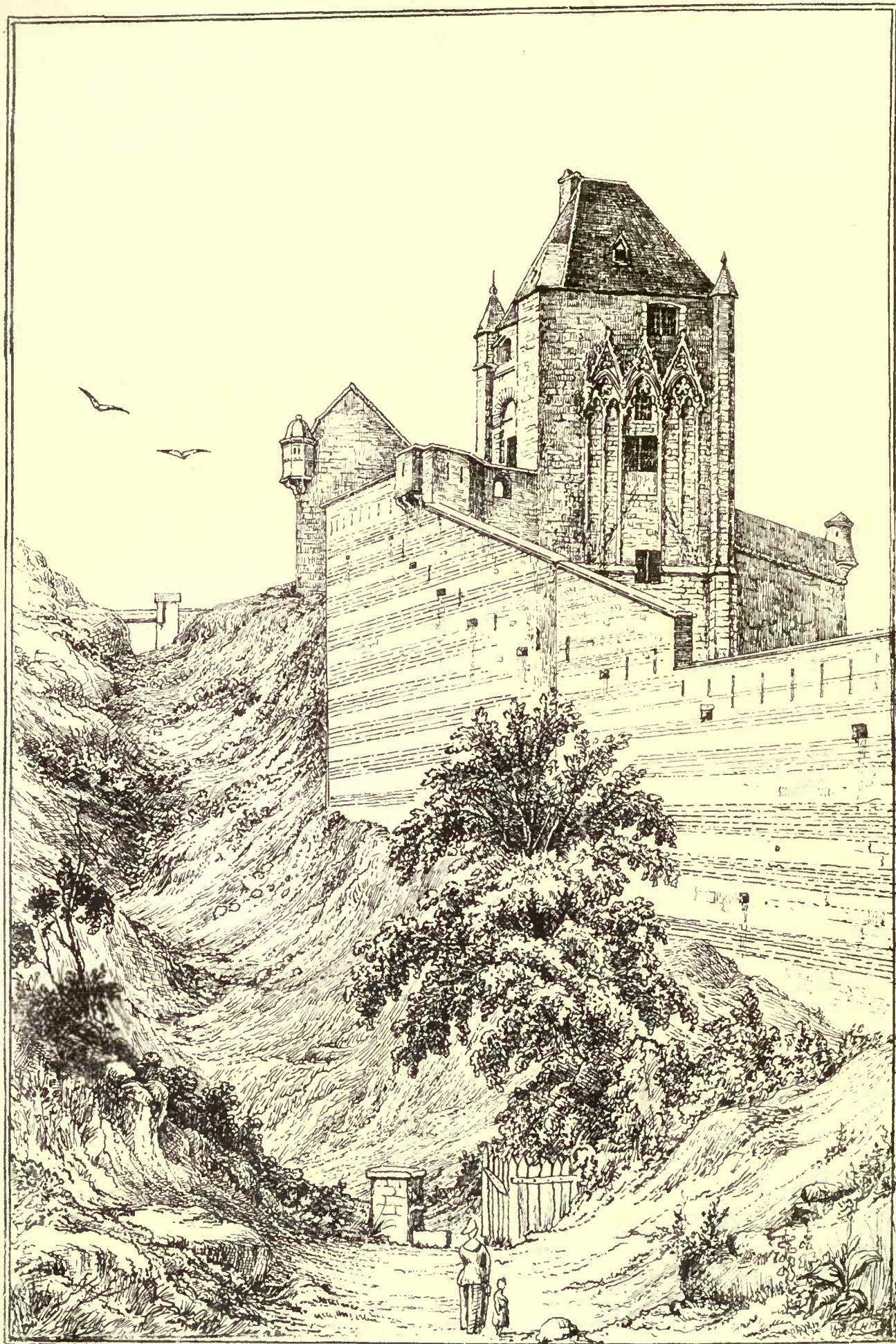
In England, Buildwas Abbey in Shropshire, and Kirkstall in Yorkshire, are well-known specimens of the Cistercian abbey-church in its pure form. In Ireland, the best examples are Jerpoint, co. Kilkenny, Dunbrody, co. Wexford, Holy Cross, co. Tipperary, Kilcooly, co. Tipperary, and Boyle, co. Roscommon. There are many other fine remains, but less perfect.





Foreign Sketches.





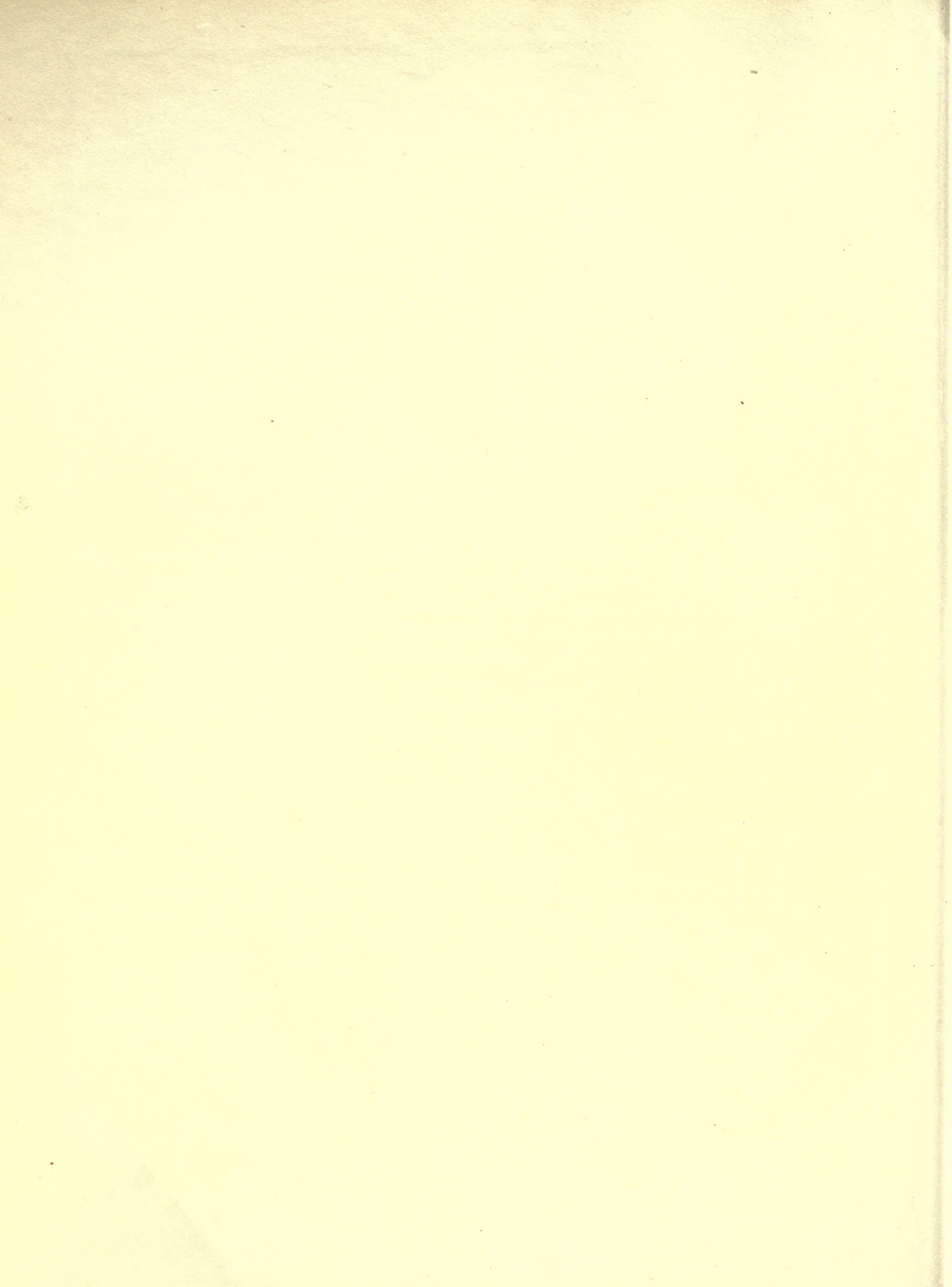
THE CASTLE, DIEPPE.

Belfry Tower, Dieppe. (*Rev. H. Meynell.*) All that now remains of the old church of S. Remy is the belfry tower, surrounded by the buildings of the Chateau de Dieppe.

This belfry is now used as a dépôt of Artillery, and is known by the name of "Vieux S. Remy," to distinguish it from the more modern church of the same name in the lower town.

The old church to which this belfry was attached, being exposed to the violence of the sea-breezes, was blown down on Easter Day, 1230, just as the people were coming out from High Mass.

It was rebuilt on the same spot, but being much shaken by the Earthquake of 1580, it fell into ruins, and was abandoned as a place of worship in 1595.



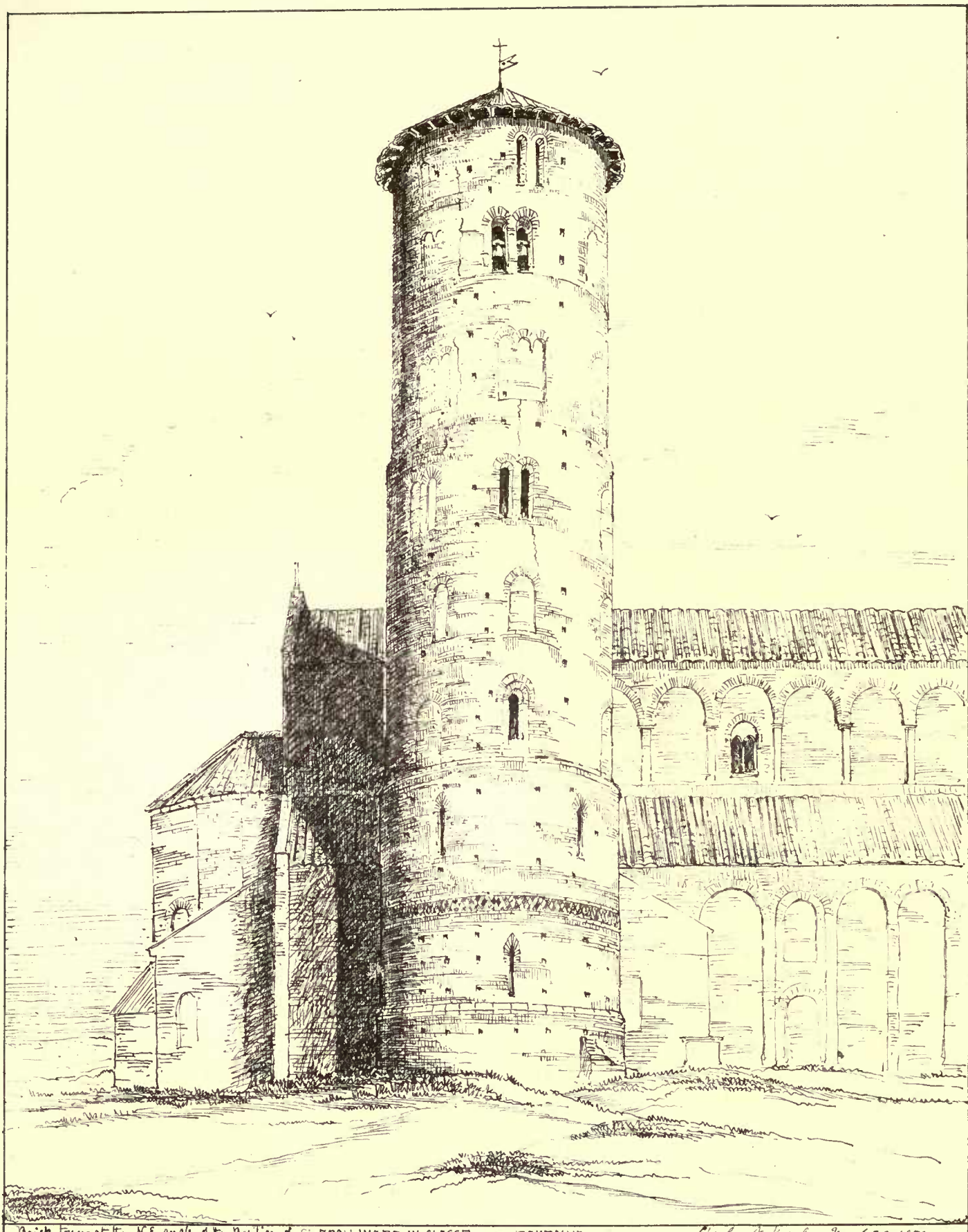


Hotel de la Monnaie - Caen -

Hotel de la Monnaie, Caen. ^{7.} ^{Goodman} (R. W. ~~Edis~~, Esq.) Caen abounds with ancient houses, some of which are unfortunately disappearing before modern improvements. The subject of the present sketch is one of the most interesting. It is supposed to have been built by Etienne Duval, Lord of Moudrainville, one of the most noteworthy citizens of Caen, who died in 1578. His arms still remain in a medallion on the wall.

The habitation of Duval de Moudrainville was transformed in the 17th century into the Hotel des Monnaies, and this name is still preserved.



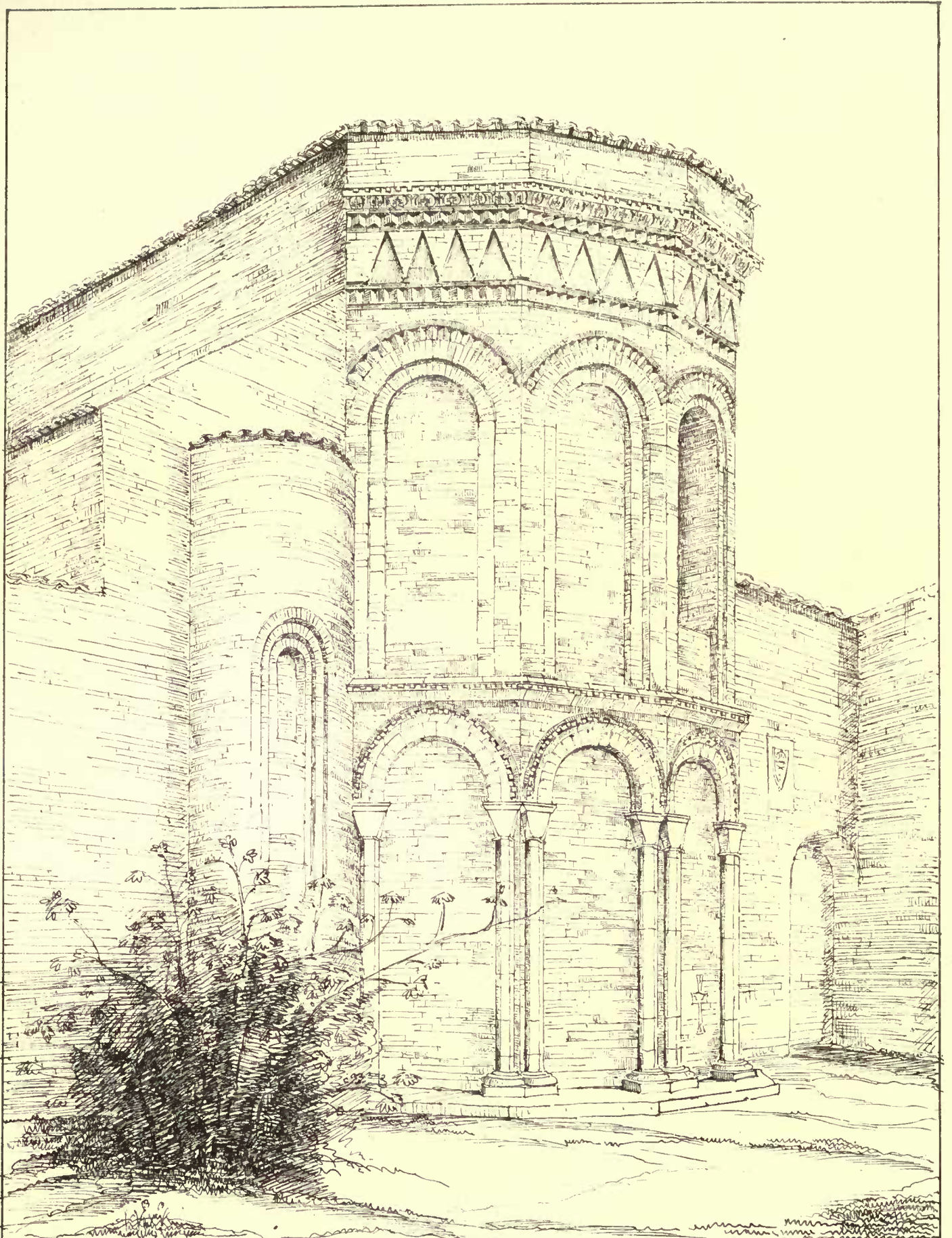


Brick tower at the N.E. angle of the Basilica of S. APOLLINARE IN CLASSE near RAVENNA.

Charles R. Beazley - March 29, 1889.

Brick Tower at the north-east angle of the Basilica of S. Apollinare-in-Classe, near Ravenna. (*C. N. Beazley, Esq.*) This fine basilica stands about 3 miles from the city of Ravenna, in a desolate marshy plain, once the site of the seaport of Ravenna, one of the largest of the Early Roman Empire, but now without any habitation save a mean and decayed building adjoining the church. The church itself is kept up, and is still used for occasional service, but is in a neglected state. S. Apollinare, the disciple of S. Peter, and the Apostle of the East of Italy, lies under the high altar. This church was begun in 534, and consecrated in 548. It is merely a long broad nave with round-ended apse, raised over a small crypt, and two square-ended aisles. At the north-east angle of the north aisle is the detached round tower represented in the sketch, very lofty, of eight stages besides a basement. These stages are not divided by any strings, and have each four windows. The windows of the three upper stages are three-lighted: the next has two-light windows, and the fifth and sixth single lights. Nearly all the numerous windows are now blocked. The tower has a low overhanging roof. It must be remembered that nearly all the towers of this most interesting Christian city are round. (*Vid.* "Webb's Continental Ecclesiology," pp. 425—443).





S. A. FOSCA. TORCELLO. NEAR VENICE: THE APSE:

Chas. A. Beagley April 9th 1857.

S. Fosca, Torcello, near Venice. (*C. N. Beazley, Esq.*) By far the most interesting excursion from Venice is to Torcello. The gondola strikes in a northward direction, threading its way through numerous islands, and stretches over some wide lagunes to the desolate island which contains Torcello.

After rowing up a narrow, weedy creek one is landed in a small grass-grown area, which was once the piazza of a thriving city. There are now only a few wretched hovels to tell of the present, but the past is told of by the Duomo which occupies the right-hand of the square, adjoining the equally interesting church of S. Fosca, the apse of which is represented in the sketch. This little church (which cannot be later than the 10th century) is connected with the cathedral by a loggia. The whole building is of singular interest.

List of Plates.

FRONTISPIECE

Diocese of Canterbury.

HEVER CASTLE.

Chichester.

NEW SHOREHAM CHURCH.

BODIAM CASTLE.

Winchester.

ROMSEY ABBEY

S. PETER'S CHURCH, JERSEY.

S. BRELADE'S, DITTO.

Exeter.

THE MAEN ROCK.

PENDENNIS CASTLE.

Bath and Wells.

WINSHAM CHURCH.

CORSTON MANOR HOUSE.

Gloucester and Bristol.

WOOD CARVINGS, BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

Worcester.

GREAT COMBERTON CHURCH.

GREAT MALVERN PRIORY.

THE GUESTEN HALL, WORCESTER.

Lichfield.

OLD STYCHE HALL.

THE LIGHT EACH FARM.

OLD BROUGHTON CHURCH.

THE STYDD.

KNIVETON CHURCH.

THROWLEY HALL, ILAM.

Peterboro'.

RUINS AT BRADGATE.

Ely.

THURNING CHURCH.

Manchester.

WHALLEY ABBEY.

Hereford.

DETACHED BELL TOWERS, HEREFORDSHIRE.
MONKLAND CHURCH.

S. David's.

S. GOVAN'S CHAPEL (exterior view).
DITTO (interior).

BOSHERSTON CHURCH.

DESECRATED CHURCH, CALDY ISLAND.

S. Asaph.

LLANWRST CHURCH.

Bangor.

DOLBADARN TOWER.

Ireland.

DUN-A-MASE CASTLE, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

LEIGH CASTLE.

LOHORT CASTLE, CO. CORK.

ADARE ABBEY, CO. LIMERICK.

HORE ABBEY, CASHEL.

Foreign Sketches.

BELFRY TOWER, DIEPPE

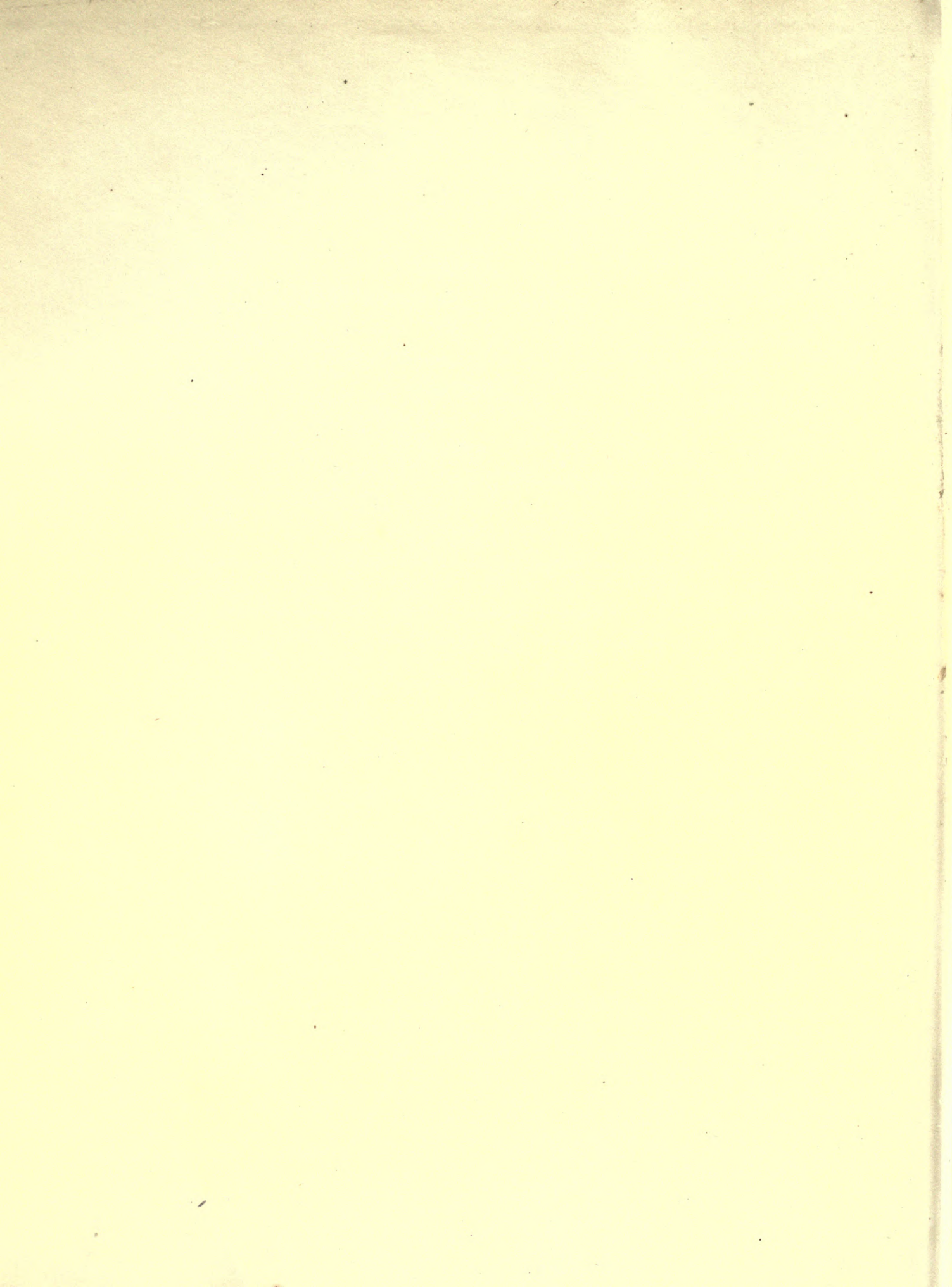
HOTEL DE LA MONNAIE, CAEN.

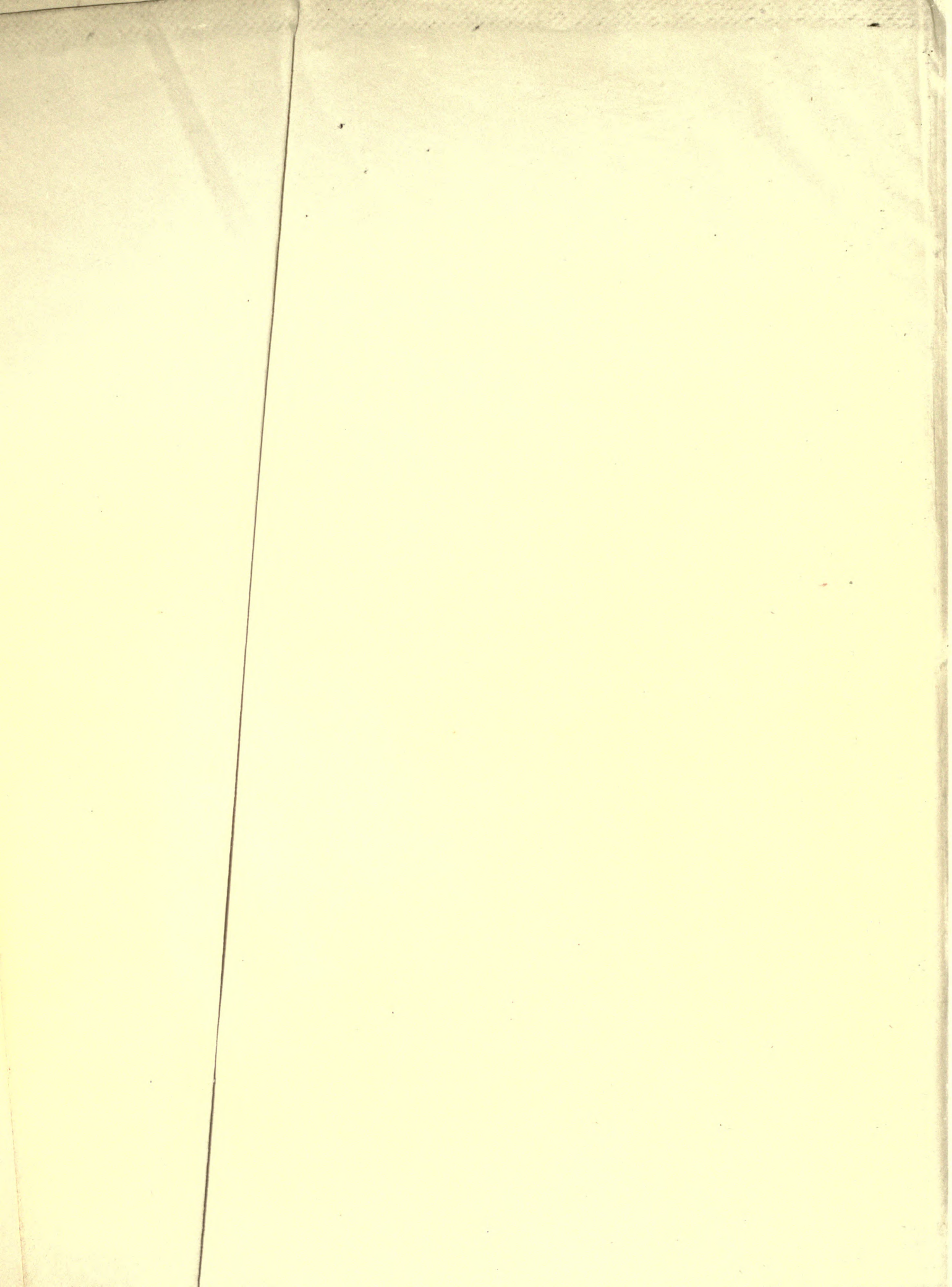
S. APOLLINARE-IN-CLASSE, RAVENNA.

S. FOSCA, TORCELLO.

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